REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

VOL. VI NO. 9 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Re. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Teinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD,

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai Singapore
Galle		

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kowla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1288.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BALES GINS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction by order of Seth Shiv Narayen Buldeodas at the shop of Seth Thakordas Runchordas, at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Kantilal Tarachand and Abdul Hoosen Tarachand.

80 bales gin of Karrimbhoy Mills.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to invite private offers up, to THIS DAY 10th January for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in half lb. and 1 lb. tins such as:—

Congo red, fast pink, green crystals, orange and chrysophinine.

Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES MERCERIZED CHOKDA.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, just opposite the Military Square Lane, Fort, by order of Seth Mangaldas Lukhmidas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasor Seth Doongersing Chhotalal.

4 cases each about 100 pieces mercerized chokda No. 400, 44 inches and 20 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES WHITE NENSOOKHS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Seth Amratlal Hiralal at his shop at First Lane Lukhmidas Khimji Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Gordhandas Kalianji.

7 packages each about 150 pieces white Nensookhs No. 3434/54 or others and 18 yards.

8 packages each about 150 pieces white Nensookhs No. 3461/84 or others and 18 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

Under instructions from and by order of Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas who is declared to be the absolute owner of the right title and interest of his late father Vandravandas Purshotamdas, the mortgagee of the undermentioned property, pursuant to the Consent Decree dated 15th August 1915 in the High Court Suit No. [illegible] filed by Damoderdas Vandravandas and another against Devidas Vandravandas and others and on account and at the risk of Narayen Ilari and other heirs (if any) of the mortgagor Manekbai widow of Bhasker Shivji, Ilari Bhasker and Keroo Bhasker all of whom are now dead and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd day of March, 1881, Messrs MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by public auction all the right, title and interest property claim and demand of the aforesaid mortgagors and their heirs into and upon the premises on SATURDAY the 12th day of January, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the premises.

All that the right, title and interest of the mortgagors and their heirs as Fezendari tenants in the piece or parcel of Fezendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing built thereon with chunam and stone walls and cornered with tiles situate at Mahim in an oart called or known by the name of Bhagat or Purshotum Ramchandra's oart near Portuguese Church outside the Fort of Bombay fronting towards North side of the said oart in the Sub-District of Mandvi and which said ground is contained by admeasurement sixty-five feet in length and thirty-five feet in breadth or thereabouts and which the said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality for houses under No. 1195 and which said house is bounded on the East, North and South by the oart of Purshotam Ramchandra and on the West by Public Road and partly by the said oart of Purshotum Ramchandra.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Shamrao Mincheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the vendors, at their offices at Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th January, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 388 DRUMS JAPANESE BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th day of January, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms near Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting, purchasers Messrs. Vrajlal Balubhai and Co., of Sakker Bazaar, Ahmedabad.

388 Drums (Packing in crates) Japanese Bleaching Powder each 1 cwt.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC TABLE AND CEILING FANS, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS AND ELECTRICAL GOODS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th day of January, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, near the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned to close partnership account the undermentioned electrical goods comprising D. C. and A. C. 110-230 volts table and ceiling fans by Ercole Merelli and Co., 3, 4, 5 and 6 lights electric chandeliers, 3 to 5 lights electric pendants, brass and nickel electric wall brackets, table lamps, transferrers, switches, switch boards, reading meters, electric stoves, carbonas, cutouts, fans, boards, volt meters, regulators, carbine insulators, electric bulb lamps, main pipes, motor vulcanizer, gas heater crockeryware etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th January, 1918.

: The
Silk you have been
admiring?

(1)
'YOUR TASTE
(2)
'YOUR STYLE
(3)
'YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING: HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

We want every reader to understand,
THAT THE
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
is the, only place in the city where he would be completely satisfied Please note the following:

IN OUR EMPORIUM
1. High class Silks Crepe-de-chene and Silk Stockings,
2. Curios and Brass Wares,
3. Crockery, Fancy goods and Toys, etc; etc; etc.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. A. H. C. Thomas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort the effects of the said deceased such as—

Chest of drawers, chair, boxes, wearing apparels, boots, shoes, holdall, walking stick, crockerywars, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th January, 1918.

CONSUMPTION
CURED BY
INDIAN HERBS

FREE CONSULTATIONS
JANUARY, 11th and 12th.
Hours 7 a.m. to 1 p.m, and 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.
At Mrs. King's, opposite Taraporewala, Medows Street

"CANNOT LIVE THRO THE WEEK"

Such were the words used by a famous Bombay Doctor. Fortunately she took my treatment and in a few days will be well enough to come to Lonavla.

Bombay Doctor's Nephew reports:

11 lbs. increase in 7 weeks, his Doctor thinks he can resume work in 2 months.

Famous Specialist says:

"Incurable." After 3 months of my treatment she is nearly well.

Another Bombay patient writes 2nd January, after 2 weeks' treatment.

"I am pleased to say I am much better now."

"I am sure I have put on a few pounds."

Another Great Success.

In "Hopeless" case. Report 31st Dec:—

"The patient is getting stronger certainly and has resumed all her work. Her temperature has not risen for about two weeks and she has gained six pounds."

I have hundreds of letters from Doctors, Government Officials and delighted patients.

One of the greatest men in India believes in my treatment.

I can PROVE this.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., L.L.D., B.A., T.C.D.,
Alliance House,
Lonavla.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDICUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GONGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND)—Jethmal Thakarsingh.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaikh Rasul and Sons.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaikh Rasul and Sons.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—J. Morton & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
WADIYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

DR. J. J. NAEGAMVALA.
M.B., B.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
129, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Next to Lewis & Webornay.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines. Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per Re. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER.

"Bombay Chronicle." Office,

No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy.....	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CAPTAIN for Steamer Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to Box No. 622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1694

WANTED—CASHIER and TYPIST fo a Solicitors' Firm. Applications to be made in one's own handwriting to Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1653

WANTED.—A reliable and experienced CONTRACTOR for the distribution amongst subscribers of a daily paper having a large circulation. Security required. Apply stating terms to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, knowing Fire Insurance tariff knowledge. Apply sharp with certificates and pay to Box No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1657

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Sanskrit as an ASSISTANT MASTER for the Akalkot High School on Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials before the end of this month. Akalkot, 7th January, 1918. HYAM S. ISRAEL, State, Karbhari. 1685

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED for the Shire Highlands Railway. Nyasaland Ltd., in British Central Africa—A PARSEE LOCOMOTIVE FITTER, to take charge of Running Sheds at outstations. Salary Rs. 195 per month. A PARSEE FITTER for a Rubber factory, salary Rs. 180 per month. An INDIAN BOILER MAKER, salary Rs. 150 per month, Two INDIAN STATION MASTERS, salary Rs. 150 per month. Terms three years' agreement, free return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 605, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1630

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An energetic SHORTHAND TYPIST, having knowledge of Bookkeeping. Apply NORMAN NELSON & CO., 54, Apollo Street, Fort. 1709

WANTED—OFFICE SECRETARY and SALESMAN (both seperate) of high family for Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills. Apply with testimonials stating caste, age, previous experience and lowest salary to Box No. 623, Advt. Dépt., "Bombay Chronicle." 1702

WANTED AT ONCE—A TEMPORARY CLERK on Rs. 35 per mensem and a TYPIST on Rs. 45 per mensem, for service in the office of the Inspector of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay Applicants should apply in person with testimonials to the INSPECTOR OF MACHINERY, Government Dockyard. 1707

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LADY TEACHER in Civil Lines, Etawah U. P. to teach English, Mathematics, History and Geography upto the Matric or Middle Class for my wife and two daughters. Pay from Rs. 80 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Lodging free. Minimum qualifications should be Matric or Senior Cambridge Certificate. Experienced and elderly applicants will be preferred. Apply sharp with copies of Certificates, stating full terms to RAJ NARAIN, B.A.C.E., Executive Engineer, U. P. Canals, Etawah. 1499

WANTED.

WANTED EARLY.—SMALL COTTAGE in any of suburbs—preferably near sea and station. Rent must be moderate. Apply Box No. 624, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1713

AN experienced qualified DOCTOR L.M. & S., over fifteen years in practice, open to engagement. Please write Box No. 618, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1676

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

BEEK MICROSCOPE with 2-3 and 1-6 power objectives. Price Rs. 70. Apply D. SHERALI NANJIANI, Chhota-Udepur. 1708

SEVERAL ICE MACHINES from ½ ton size to 4 tons daily capacity with or without engines, Linde ammonia can system. Particulars from ICE MACHINE SUPPLY COMPANY, Lucknow. 1701

FOR SALE—One B. T. H. ELECTRIC MOTOR of 9 B. H. P. D. C. Current with Switch, Starter, complete. Apply to the FORT FLOUR MILL, 22, Mint Road, Fort. 1683

RICHARDS INDICATOR, complete, in Box, Rs. 200, Visible Typewriter Rs. 80, Petrol Lamps, Acetyline Burners Apply:—GANPATRAO & Co., Thakurdwa Road, Bombay. 1632

FOR SALE—(1). SMITH HEARTH. No. 3 single water front; (2) ACME BLOWER B. size fitted with rope pulley; (3) CAST IRON flanged pipes, 7 in. by 9 ft. eq. 39, 6 in. by 9 ft. eq 15. 5 in. by 9 ft. eq. 4; (4) CAST IRON quarter Bends, 6 in Dia by 5, 5 in. Dia by 2; (5) One DRILLING MACHINE, Rochdale make, capable of holing 1¼ in.; (6) One PLANING MACHINE, strokes 5 ft.; (7). Two ANVILS weighing 2 cwts. and 4 cwts.; (8). Twist DRILL GRINDER; (9) One big DREDGER; (10) GIRDERS H. BEAM. 9 in. by 4 in. by 27 ft.; (11). One HOIST for lifting fully pressed cotton Bales, lift 30ft./35ft.

Intending customers are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

DUKHBHANJANLAL, Secretray, Messrs. HARKISHANLAL & SONS, Agents. The Lahore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Shahdara, near Lahore. 1586

TO BE LET

A First Class MOTOR CAR ON HIRE for private use, on monthly contract or daily contract per hour. Write to Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1656

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE public is informed that my Bombay firm Power of Attorney given on 7-10-1909 to my Mehta MOHANJI GOKALDAS is hereby CANCELLED and I shall not be responsible for his transactions.

ABDULKARIM HAJI ABDUL SAKUR.

Khan Bazar, Bombay 7th Jan. 1918. 1661

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO.. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-five per Share will be paid on and after the 18th January, 1918, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on production of Share Certificate to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on this day.

By order of the Board,
TRICUDAS KALLIANJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1917. 1705

NOTICE.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913
and
In the MATTER of the CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS CO., LTD., (in voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at Novelty (Excelsior) Theatre on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1918, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), under Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1918.

ARDESHIR MERWANJI MADAN,
RAHIMTOOLA M. CHINOY,
Liquidators
1710 of the abovenamed Company.

NOTICE

FOR SALE IN HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

ABOUT one hundred acres of excellent land a few yards from the Daulatabad Railway Station on the Metre Gauge Railway, comprising a garden, a house and seven wells in good condition.

The climate and soil are suitable for fruit culture.

Aurangabad and Daulatabad grapes, oranges and other fruits are well known throughout India.

The produce of third land commands several markets for instance Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Bombay and Poona.

The garden contains the following trees in good condition. Income about one thousand rupees per annum.

Orango trees	130
Guava trees	300
Graft Mango trees	50
Seed Mango trees	2
Pomegranate trees	75
Fig trees	2
Tamarind trees	2
Custard Apple Trees	50
Ber Fruit Trees (which can be grafted)	100
Ber fruit graft trees	2
Bafool trees	5
Reetha (soap-nut) tree	2

The property will be sold to the highest bid over Rs. 20,000/- received by the 24th February, 1918

(Sd) G. AHMED KHAN,
Superintendent, Court of Wards,
1509 H. H. the Nizam's Government.

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GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

Grants Buildings, and Kamal Mansions. Situated in Colaba, Bombay.

TWO BLOCKS of huge buildings one five and the other five stories high, consisting of over one hundred spacious flats with electric fittings.

1. Area 7,750 square yards.
2. Tenure lease-hold in perpetuity at a permanent charge of Rs. 100 per year.
3. Rent realised at present is over Rs. 5,500 per mensem.

OPEN TO OFFERS.

Offers will be received by the undersigned till 15th January, 1918.

For full particulars apply to
G. AHMED KHAN,
Superintendent, Court of Wards,
H. H. the Nizam's Government,
933 HYDERABAD, DECCAN

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SALEH MAHOMED HASSUM has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together-with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at at Khetwady Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay,, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 468 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2127, New No. A/9227, Old Survey No. 842 and New Survey No. 3/7385 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1897 (3) and 1897 (3A) and Street Nos. 2B and 2BB and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Khetwadi Main Road, on or towards the West by the property of Jehangir Mancherji Contractor, on or towards the North by the Strip of Land fifteen feet wide over which Dinshaw Cooverji Pandole has granted a right of way to the owner or owners for the time being of the property now being described and beyond that by the property of the said Dinshaw Cooverji Pandole, and on or towards the South by the property of Rustomji Fakirji Damania.

Dated this 9th day of January 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
1712. Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 128 OF 1915

JIJABA SAKHARAM GHOGRE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a minor, under the age of 18 years, residing at Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay by his next friend Sambhu Sakharam Ghogre, of Bombay Hindu residing at Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RAMCHANDRA KUPA, KASTURCHAND HUKMA, KAPURCHAND MAKNA and HAJARIMAL RAICHAND, all of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Nowroji Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, and carrying on business as Kupa Prema and Co., and Sakharam Gangaji Ghogre. ..... Defendants.

AND

Messrs. SABNIS and GOREGOAKER ..... Applicants.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above suit on the 15th day of January, 1916, it was ordered *inter alia* that Jijaba Sakharam the plaintiff abovenamed should pay to the applicants Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker the sum of Rs. 643-12-0 and the costs of the said order which is taxed at Rs. 93-5-0 thus making together the sum of Rs. 737-1-0 only out of which the plaintiff has paid Rs. 400 only thus leaving a balance of Rs. 337-1-0 only

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 31st day of August, 1917, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land with the house and tenements standing thereon, situate at Jail Road, South in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 20 feet 6 inches in breadth 47 feet in length and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3430, Street No. 57 and 59 and bounded on the East by the property of Khoja Karimbhai Munji, on the West by the passage leading to the house of Balgovind Hargovind, on the North by the Jail Road and on the South by the Sweeper's passage and bearing New Survey No. 3167.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land with the house and tenement thereon situate at Umerkhadi Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring two hundred and ten square yards and three-ninths of another square yard assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3578, Street Nos. 8 and 10 and bounded on the East by the property of Mohanlal Chhaganlal, on the West by the property of Balgovind Hargovind on the North by the Sweeper's passage and on the South by the said Umerkhady Street and bearing New Survey No. 3645.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the date and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The properties firstly and secondly above described will be sold on the premises at Jail Road, South and Umerkhady Street, without the Fort of Bombay at 3-30 and 3-50 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) respectively, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of February 1918.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Claim of Kapurchand Makna for Rs. 1496-9-2 with further interest and costs.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiff to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said Plaintiff have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned applicants have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1918.

MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker,
Attorneys for Applicants. 1706.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUNCHODDAS TRIBHOWANDAS MODY has contracted to sell to our client, the hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims against or upon the said premises either by way of inheritance, will, gift, leases, lien, mortgage, trust, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded from making the same and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall then be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of vacant hilly land admeasuring 14,215 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 344, New No. 2198, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 7090 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3452, Street No. 7, situated at Mahalaxmi leading from Tardeo to Mahalaxmi in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Baronet, on or towards the West by the property of Nowroji Jehangir, on or towards the North by the property of Trimbuk Jagonath and on or towards the South partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit partly by the property of Trimbuk Jagonath and partly by the property of Narayen Raghoba.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
1703 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENTS, Messrs. CHUNILAL MATHURADAS, DULLABHDAS KESHAWJI and MANGALDAS ITCHHARAM MEHTA, (the present trustees of the estate of the late Mr. DHARAMDAS VALLABHDAS, deceased), hereby invite offers for the purchase of the undermentionad property. Any person or persons desiring to purchase the same should send his or their offer by the 22nd day of January, 1918, addressed to our client Mr. Mangaldas Itchharam, Pleader, High Court, at his office address at Khetwady Main Road, near the Small Causes Court, Bombay, also giving his or their full address.

The Trustees would give such title as they have and the intending Purchaser at the time of execution of the Agreement for Sale will have to deposit 25 per cent. of the purchase money by way of earnest. All costs of and incidental to agreement, conveyance and sale shall be payable half and half by each party.

For any further information on the subject and for inspection of title deeds parties can refer to the undersigned at their office.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2421 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2817 and New Survey No. 2109 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 277 and Street Nos. 332-338 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Abedin Kamrudin Khumbati and partly by the property of Haji Tarmahomed; on or towards the South by the Hindu Temple, of Mahajan Maharaj; on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street and on or towards the West partly by the property of Hari Nathji Haveliwala and partly by the property of Mahajan Maharaj.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1918.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Trustees.
Address:—48, Prince Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
1704

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr NUSSERVANJI JAMSETJI SANJANA and his wife Bai HAMABAI, both of Bombay Parsis have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheri tance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Gawalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 235 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7057, and bounded on the East by the property of Rustomji Jehangir Vakil, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property of the said Rustomji Jehangir Vakil and on the South by the property of the said Soonabai which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 3383 and Street No. 5 and were formerly in the occupation of Jahangir Shawkshaw Banaji and another and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the pension and Tax Tenure now redeemed, situate at Gawalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Collector's Old Nos. 290, 299, and 300, New Nos. A/2039, A/2033 and 111A/2038 Old Survey Nos. 53, 53, 53 and New Survey Nos. 5/7057, 6/7056, 5A/7056 and 4/7057 and bounded on the East by a passage and beyond that by the property of Rustomji Jehangirji Vakil on the West by a passage on the North by the property first described and on the South by a passage and which said premises were formerly in the occupation or possession of Rustomji Jehangirji Vakil and are now in the occupation or possession of the Vendors.

THIRDLY—ALL that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure now redeemed together with a shed standing thereon, situate at Gawalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 70 5/9 square yards and thereabouts and beyond that with other land Collector's Old Nos. 300, 299 and 300, New Nos. A/2039, A/2033 and 111A/2038, Old Survey No. 53, 53, 53 and New Survey Nos. 5/7057, 6/7056, 5A/7056 and 4/7057 and bounded on the East by the property of Rustomji Jehangir Vakil on the West by a passage and beyond that by a property of Framroz Hormusji Boyce, on the North by the property of Dorabji Mr. Kanga and on the South by the property first described and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 3382 (3A) and Street No. 3/A. Gawalia Tank Road, which said premises were formerly in the occupation or possession of Rustomji Jehangir Vakil and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1918.

P. J. PARUCK,
For Messrs. Dhimji & Co.,
1711. Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

In a repertoire of the Latest London Success.

Thursday, Friday & Saturday 10th, 11th & 12th

For the first time out of London

"CARMINETTA"

A Musical Play in 2 Acts

Adapted from the French by Monckton Hoffe

Plan open at Rose & Co.

Write 7 p.m. at the Theatre,

AMUSEMENTS:

To-night the Gala Night:

THE GREAT VAUDEVILLE AND CINEMA NIGHT!!

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

AT 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** AT 10 p.m. **TO-NIGHT**

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SELECT SPECIAL

Vaudevilles

by the

GAIETY ARTISTES

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NEW SONGS
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In addition

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A World Famous Story on the Screen

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S

SHERLOCK HOLMES
SHERLOCK HOLMES

This greatest story produced under the direct supervision of the author, a film version of which is shown from to-night.

TO-NIGHT THE "SPECKLED BAND"

A story crowded with highly exciting incidents which will grip the attention of the audience from start to finish, dealing with the attempt of a step-father to kill his daughter by the aid of a huge snake.

ONE STORY EACH WEEK COMPLETE IN ITSELF

Do not fail to see this week's,

THE SPECKLED BAND,

A masterly attempt from the pen of

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

The Theatre of the City.

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and

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ONE PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

Featuring the

WILD WEST DRAMA

FOR THE LOVE OF A COWBOY

A realistic and thrilling reproduction of life in the Wild West, introducing.

COWBOYS
RED INDIANS
COWGIRLS
ROUGH RIDERS
and "Prince" and "Sam"
Two wonderful animals trained by Col. FRANK FILLIS.

50 PEOPLE TAKING PART 50

The Programme also includes the Brightest and Best

CIRCUS TURNS

viz.

MADAME FILLIS, with her American Buggy Act.
MONS. ROUGALIO, with his 7 Tigers.
MISS COOKE, with new Acts on the Invisible Wire.
MISS DANILOFF, with her dashing Riding acts.
MISS LAVINIA, the lady Foot equilibrist.
and
JIMMY, the Tod Sloan of Monkey Land.

MATINEES ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.
SPECIAL MATINEE Prices:
Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Booking at Rose & Co.'s and at the Theatre.

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POPULAR PICTURES

PATHE GAZETTE
"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."
"FACING THE FOOTLIGHTS."
"ROBINET'S WHITE DRESSES."

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„ EVA RENEE
„ ROSA WITMAN
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TWO SHOWS DAILY

6-30 p. m. 9-45 p. m.

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HARRY JESSEL
Light Comedian.

Impossible Illusions, astonishing Transformations, bewildering Telepathy, Songs, Dance, Music, Fun, Mirth, Mystery.

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"Unquestionably the best illusionist that has visited this city"—"Statesman," Calcutta.

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"Really amazing, best ever seen in Calcutta"—"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.

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MYSTERY SERIAL

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See what it feels like when a submarine is near.

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The most accomplished and beautiful

MOLLIE KING

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"STOP LUKE, LISTEN"

One of the latest two-part comedies by Luke.

TIME :—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily

Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.

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EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 P. M.

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Where photoplays of Distinction are shown

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A FAMOUS AUTHOR ON THE SCREEN!

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A Film adaption of the well known Novel by

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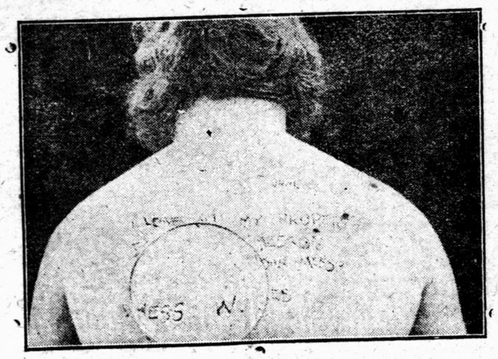
In Four Reels of Excitement and Mystery.



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Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
„ „ Sales of East Indian		..
„ „ Imports		18,000
Old American spot trading value		23.16
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis		31 40
New Orleans at all p.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	31.06
	May	30.73
	July	30.41
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	29.96
	May	29.70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

	To-day's prices
[illegible]	23.40
[illegible]ary	23.16
[illegible]ch	22.91

Old Contracts:

Months	To-day's price.
[illegible]n. Feb	22.01
[illegible]b.-Mar	21.91
[illegible]r. Apl.	21.82
[illegible]pl.-May	21.73
[illegible]ay-June	21.65
[illegible]ne-July	21.49

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
January	23 28
February	23 20
March	23 02
April	22.94
May	22.78

Old Contracts

Months:	To-day's prices:
Jan	22.01
Jan.-Feb.	21.91
Feb.-Mar.	21.82
March-April	21.72
April-May	21.63
May-June	21.57
June-July	21.47

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's closing.
Jan.	30.70
March	29.80
May	29.60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

M.G. Bengal Good	— —	17 60
„ „ Fully Good	— —	17 85
„ „ Fine	— —	18.10
„ No. 1 Oomra Good	— —	18 11
„ „ „ Fully Good	— —	18 36
„ „ „ Fine	— —	18 61
„ Broach Good	— —	21 04
„ „ Fully Good	— —	21 82
„ „ Fine	— —	22 60
„ Bengal Good	— —	17.60
„ „ Fully Good	— —	17.85
„ „ Fine	— —	18.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 5th:

Day's Exports to Great Britain	— —	9,000
„ „ to Continent	— —	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	8¼
Demand Bills	— —	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	— —	65½

New York, Jan. 7th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	— —	20,000
Futures at New York Mar.	— —	31.16
„ „ May	— —	30.76
„ „ July	— —	30.46
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	32.85
„ at New Orleans	— —	30.66
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	— —	29 94
„ „ May	— —	29.66

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 5th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value	— —	505

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

This morning the nominal quotation for Good Broach was Rs. 621, a further advance having taken place last night. The tone of the Marwadi bazaar on opening was, however, easier, and good Broach was quoted Rs. 617 and declined gradually to Rs. 612 on profit taking and on absence of buying power. At Colaba business was reported in Good Broach at Rs. 608. Moderate business has been done.

For ready cotton there has been a fair demand. Prices were irregular owing to the fluctuations in forward rates.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	— —	April	608
Fine Wardah Hinganghat	— —	January	662
„ Nagpur Kampti	— —	„	653
„ Khamgaon Akola	— —	„	664
„ Khandesh	— —	„	685
„ Moth's	— —	„	566
„ Bengal	— —	„	534
Fully Good Bengal	.. ..	„	491

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach Good	.. ..	January	614
Akola „	— —	January	610
Bengal Fully Good	.. ..	January	498

Market advanced owing short covering.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 9TH JANUARY 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	540	560		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	550			„
M.G. Wardha	660			„
A. G. Nagpore	660			„
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	612	592		„
M.G. Khandesh	595			„
M.G. Muthia	580			„
A.G. Broach	637	626	615	1-25 April

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 8th January:—

Cotton	— —	13,280 bales.
Wheat	— —	15,269 quts.
Linseed	— —	10,817 „
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	— —	Nil
Gingellyseed	— —	1,630 „
Poppyseed	— —	Nil
Groundnuts	— —	Nil
Castorseed	— —	2,010 „
Ghee	— —	6,640 „
Myrabollams	— —	80 „
Cottonseed	— —	13,962 „
Mowrasced	— —	Nil
Gram	— —	6,039 „
Jowar	— —	285 „
Maize	— —	Nil
Barley	— —	2,069 „

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO. LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 9th Jan., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths:	Super Fine	Fully Good Fine	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	545	505	400 Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	550	..	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	595	565	.. Ready
Akola Khamg	..	615	595	.. Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Nagpore	..	660	640	.. Ready
Karupti (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	660	610	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	612 1/25th Apl. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	..	595	..	.. Ready

BULLION

The silver market was quiet but steady.
Bar Gold 27-15.
Sovereign 17-7-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 100-15.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 101-4.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192¼.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 219½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 317.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 6-8-0 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
Terminable Loan 90.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69½.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable.
3 Months notice 86.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 79½.
Municipal Long dated 78½.
Municipal Short dated 90.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 98.
Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened weak on account of bulls unloading but soon recovered and closed steady. In the New market also similar conditions prevailed and was steady to firm at the close.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Advance 1,020, Bombay Uniteds 840, Centurys 407/8, Colabas 1,310, Crescents 251/4, Currimbhoys 412/8, Davids 600, Finlays 405, Kohinoors 900, Luxmi Cottons 1,625, Madhavjees 2,040, Pearls 580, Shapurjis 133/12, Simplexs 807/8, Standard 1917/8, Swans 485, Swadeshis 1,850, Textiles 2,090, Kasni Deferreds 1,485, Tata Ordinarys 265, Deferreds 1,170, Alcocks 1,117/8, Bombay Tram 387/8, and Bombay Burmas 1,065.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Advance 1,000, Bombay Dyeing 1,015, Centurys 410, Crescents 250, Davids 595, Ponabhoys 787/8, Finlays 400, Indian Bleechings 200, Indore Malwas 375, Kasturchands 1,360, Kohinoors 1,000, Madhavjees 2,060, Pearls 590, Shapurjis 135, Simplexs 810, Standards 1,915, Indian Cement 325, Tata Deferreds 1,160, Alcock's 1,190.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The market was extremely dull all round. There was no outside support for jute mill scrip and bazaar dealers appeared to have become tired of operating on their own account. Very little business resulted. Prices were much the same or on the whole slightly lower than yesterday. Coal shares for limited business passing ruled fairly steady, Raneegunge and Northern being in some request, but the turnover was again disappointing. Miscellaneous section did not get its usual support to-day, only a comparatively small business being reported. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansdeopur 29, 29-4 to 29-12; New Kessurgarh 17-12, 18; New Tetturya 15, 15-2; Northern 10, 10-4 to 11-12; Raneegunge 39-4, 39-8; Samla Kendra 18, 18-4; Sejooah 20, 20-4; Sudamdih 5-4; Standard 46-12, 47.

Jute:—Barnagore ord 135; Belvedere ord 563 s.l.; Clive ord 188-4, 188-8, 187-8; Clive pref 112, 113; Dalhousie pref 116; Delta ord 458, 462; Fort William ord 261; Howrah (new) 36, 36-12, 35-12, 36; Howrah A pref 110, 111; Howrah pref 114 to 116; Hooghly pref 14-8, 14-12; Kamarhatty ord 433, 435-8, 432; Kankinarrah ord 524; Kelvin ord 643, 646; Lawrence ord 441; Lansdowne ord 262-8; Lansdowne pref 106, 107; New Central ord 548; Northbrook ord 41-12, 41-8; Standard ord 50 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank pref 103; Bank of Bengal 1570, 1575; Burn and Co. 6 per cent. pref 100, 101; Calcutta City Flour 16, 16-4, 16-8; Dalbhoom Gold ord 15; Howrah Oil new 63, 63-8, 62-8, 63; Kalyanpur Lime 14-4, 14-8; Reliance Fire Brick Pottery 15-12, 16, 16-4.

Government Papers:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 83-14 to Rs. 69-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-6 to Rs. 69-8.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A H Alexander, Hampshires.
Capt D A Ballard, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J Goodwin, Rifle Corps.
Lieut G H W Gough, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H E A Payne, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut W J Robson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E E M Williams, Garrison Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut P A A Harbord, Grenadiers.
Capt J S Oates, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut A Ross Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut H G Warrington, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Capt D Allhusen, Rifle Corps.
Capt J J Atkinson, Royal Scots.
Capt W G Bagnall, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut A J Bourdais, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut D C Brown, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut D C Cargill, Seaforths.
Lieut Col E B Cotter, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F E Davenport, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J P Davies, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Edwards, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut S Epstein, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut I E Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt F G Flood, Medicals.
Capt A D Fraser, Irish Rifles.
Lieut T H Gaunt, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G Gordon, Essex.
Second-Lieut T B Gossling, North Staffs.
Capt F R B Haward, Norfolks.
Capt J R Hucker, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J J G Johnson, Field Artillery.
Capt G G Kirton, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut C H Lang, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut W E Lawson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S P L A Lithgow, Hussars.
Capt C B Little, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H R D May, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut S A E Miles, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut R J Mitchell, Lincolns.
Capt D M Moffatt, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E P Moriarty, Cheshires.
Lieut D P Noran, Jersey Militia.
T/Capt M J Richards, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S A Rogers, Household Battalion.
Lieut J M Ryner-Jones, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L H Sweats, Londons.
Lieut W P Short, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut J J Stubbs, Norfolks.
Major W N Sutherland, Field Artillery.
Lieut N C Thursby-Pelham, Shropshires.
Capt C J Timms, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J A Tinning, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut B Thomas, Flying Corps.
Lieut M W Turner, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Wallace, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut W Wright, Tank Corps.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H M Binstead, East Surreys.
Major R B Charsley, Liverpools.
Capt C Collins, Essex.
Second-Lieut P B Diplock, Rifle Corps.
Lieut-Colonel N B Elliott-Cooper, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H L H Fisher, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel H L P A Gielgud, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut H L Hall, Rifle Corps.
Capt J W Haughton, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut S Irwin, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J J Lee, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut A Mackenzie, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut K S Patterson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C M Penny, Rifle Corps.
Rev C B Pike, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut E G Prior, Rifle Corps.
Lieut H L Rowbotham, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C D Taylor, Liverpools.
Capt J D Tyson, Argylls.
Major H Whittingham, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Woods, Garrison Artillery.

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Second-Lieut F W M Siems, Londons.

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IN

Government Contracts.

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IN THE PRESS

SURAJMAL B. MEHTA
V/S
B. G. HORNIMAN & Ors.

The full report of this case in all its stages including the full text of the six judgments in the Courts of first instance and appeal together with a

PREFACE BY MR. B. G. HORNIMAN

on the rights of public criticism and the need for it in India

is in course of preparation and will be published shortly.

For further information apply—
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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A BOY DROWNED.

CHARGE OF BRUTAL MURDER.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

Hari Ramji Pawar v. The King-Emperor.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of murdering one Vishwas, a boy aged 7 by drowning him in the Mula river, and sentenced the accused to death.

The case for the prosecution was that Baburao, father of the deceased boy Vishwas, had bought a piece of land from accused's father Ramji two years ago. Baburao had to file a civil suit in order to get possession. The suit was compromised. It was decided that Ramji should pay Rs. 500 to Baburao in four or five months and that if he failed to do so Baburao should obtain immediate possession of the land. Ramji did not pay the money and an application was made for execution of the decree, and finally the possession was given to Baburao. Upon this the accused determined to take revenge, and so he on the 13th August, 1917, induced Vishwas to go with him by an offer to show him large babul thorns and then the accused suddenly threw him into the river and jumped in after him. One Daji who was passing by heard Vishwas cry "Aha, Aha," and so he raised an alarm, as a result of which the villagers collected. The body of Vishwas was recovered from the river on the third day and was sent to the Nawasa dispensary. The *post mortem* examination showed that death was due to drowning. The accused was arrested and put on his trial before the Sessions Judge.

The accused adduced no evidence in his defence, but he made a long statement in which he attributed the death to accident and the accusation against himself to enmity on account of the land dispute and his own refusal to sign the receipt. He was ploughing his land at the time with his brother Namdeo.

The Sessions Judge in sentencing the accused, observed that there was no reasonable ground for suspecting fabrication of evidence. He found the accused guilty of murder and having regard to the fact that the murder was deliberate and most brutal, and that the victim was entirely innocent of all offence, he sentenced the accused to death.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel reserved their judgments.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar instructed by Mr. P. W. Pilgaonkar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 10TH OF JANUARY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 13.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 194 (IN CHAMBERS.)

1307-16—Ardesir H D & Co, Shamji Hansraj & Co a firm v Lavji Ladhabhai a firm.
1363-16—Daphtary F & D Sakerchand Tullockchand v Wamonrao Bhai Thakore.
1392-16—Jamsetji R & D. Purshotam Ranchordas v Framroz Merwanji Desai.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

970-17—Crawford B & Co, Sha Dhanaji Dipaji & Co a firm v Motilal Sukhananda Shranke.
1297-17—Crawford B & Co, Khumaji Gajaji & Co a firm v Sha Mangaldas Trikumdas Javeri.

FOR CONFIRMATION OF THE COMMR'S REPORT AND FOR A PRELIMINARY DECREE (IN COURT.)

733-13—In Person, Anant Keshav Joshi v Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raji Shirke & ors. Chit M & K, Ard H D & Co, Dubash & Co, Mulji & Tha. Sham M & H Edg, G W & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

937-17—Ard H D and Co, Narotamdas Bhau a firm v Bhimji Wachha and ors, Mehta D and L. Motichand and D. Part heard 17-12-17.
1417-14—Nanu H and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Kallianji Umersey and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Part heard, By Macleod J, 16-3-16, against 2nd defendant only.

SHORT CAUSES,

1309-16—Craigie B & Caroe, Moro Ramchandra Deo v. Vishwanath Vinayek Pathak, Judah & Solomon.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUES.

27-17—Payne and Co, Nathibai widow v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal and Co, For postponement.
1191-16—Payne and Co, Bai Babee v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal and Co, For postponement.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case—1213-17.—Crawford B and Co., Peter William Monie Municipal Commissioner v The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M and M.
185-17—Daphtary F and D, Ramkrishna Madhadeo Chaukar v. Gopinath Dinanath Padhaye and ors, Hiralal and Co, Pandia and Co.
811-17—Dastur and Co, Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Dawji, Little and Co.
609-17—Mulla and Mulla, Fatmabai widow v Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.
1254-17—Matubhai J and M, Bezonji Shapurji Madan v Ruttonshaw Furdunji Motiwalla, Payne and Co.
740-17—Tyabjee D and Co, Bai Mani widow v Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D, and Co, Mulla and M.
1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G, Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.
119-17—Merwanji K and Co, Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v Herbert R Greaves and ors, Payne and Co, Mulla and M, Crawford B and Co.
754-17—Kanga and S, Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji & Madhowji K and Ch.
1266-16—Rustomji and G, Rewabai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.
1355-16—Rustomji and G, Parwatibai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.
P P No. 23-17.—In Person, Maniram Poonjaji v. Jamnadas Bhagwandas, Mulji & Ard.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Achreker charged Dosul Rama with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 25. The case for the prosecution was that the accused was the servant of a Customs mukadam, Mulchand Dulabh, and he took a sum of Rs. 25 from another man on the plea that it was for paying the Customs dues. The accused pleaded guilty, and he was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 45, out of which Rs. 25 were to be paid to the complainant.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received in aid of the fund:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 54,82,793-15-0; Further contribution from Administrator Sawantwadi State Rs. 2,500; 13th Instalment from Staff of G. I. P. Rly. Rs. 1,300; Treasury Officer Mangrol State "For Lady Hardinge War Hospital" Rs. 1,050; Administrator Cambay State Rs. 1,000; Treasury Officer Kolaba Rs. 1,000; Administrator Palitana State on behalf of The Minor Chief being interest of 1920 War Bonds for Rs. 50,000, Rs. 822-4; H. H. Thakor Saheb of Rajkot for November Rs. 750; H. H. Thakor Saheb of Rajkot for December Rs. 750; Shaikh of Mangrol for November and December To Lady Hardinge Hospital Rs. 720; Officers of P. W. D. for November Rs. 624; Officers of P. W. D. for October Rs. 608; Members of Bombay Gymkhana November Rs. 500; Members of Bombay Gymkhana December Rs. 500; Thandar Sankheda Mewas December Rs. 322-3-6; Thandar Sankheda Mewas November Rs. 306-9-9; 31st Instalment Dharwar District Rs. 275-11; Treasury Officer Broach for December 1917 Rs. 234; Treasury Officer for December, September and October Rs. 199; Broach for September and October Rs. 199; 32nd Insalment Dharwar Dist., Rs. 146-14-10; Treasury Officer Broach for November Rs. 143; Military Pensioners Co, Rs. 100; Anonymous Rs. 50; R. G. G. for November Rs. 50; R. G. G. for December Rs. 50; Jangalwalla November Rs. 50; Jangalwalla December Rs. 50; 37th Monthly Donation from Government Central Press Rs. 48-8-3; Captain J. L. Eden Rs. 30; 23rd Instalment from Dharwar District Rs. 25-6-6; G. S. Wilson for November Rs. 15; G. S. Wilson for December Rs. 15; Samsoodin M. of Godhara Rs. 15; G. S. Wilson January 1918 Rs. 15; Sums below Rupees Ten Rs. 5; Total Rs. 54,97,094-2-10.

"OUR DAY" FUND, BOMBAY.

The following subscriptions have been received in aid of the "Our Day."

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 4,83,911-14-2; Central Bank of India Ltd., being commission received on War Loans subscribed through them under their Instalment Scheme Rs. 2,363-10; Fazulbhoy Mills Co., Ltd. Rs. 2,000; Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd. Rs. 2,000; Crescent Mills Co., Ltd. Rs. 2,000; Pearl Mills Ltd. Rs. 2,000; Indian Dyeing and Bleaching and Printing works Ltd. Rs. 2,000; Members of the Bombay Gymkhana Rs. 1,740; Through Administrator Cambay State Rs. 1,716; Officers W. O's and N. C. O's Men of the 1st F. S. Gn. Bn. South Staffordshire Regiment in Bombay Rs. 1,164-12; From sale to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur of Fan sent out by her Majesty the Queen Rs. 1,000; Parsee Gymkhana Rs. 725; Members of the Islam Gymkhana Rs. 719; Grand Stand Rs. 518-10; Royal Bombay Yacht Club Rs. 424; Public Stand Rs. 321; Staff of and Workmen at the Tunnel Division of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Rs. 251; Elphinstone Cricket Club Rs. 250; Proceeds of a Refreshment Buffet run at the recent sale of Kalimpong Mission Work Rs. 234-5-9; Bridge Winnings of the Members of the Asian Club Rs. 209-8; The Lord Northbrook Cricket Club Rs. 165; The Baronet Cricket Club, The Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club and the Parsi Baronet Club Rs. 165; Contribution from the Elphinstone Middle School Rs. 138-13; Ralli Brothers Cricket Club Rs. 112; American Marathi Mission Schools Through Mr. W. S. Picken Rs. 107; Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., Rs. 100; H. M. Custom's Cricket Club Rs. 100; Teachers and Pupils of the Bombay High School Rs. 78-4; Proceeds of an entertainment given by the Pupils of the Irish Pres Mission School, Barsal Rs. 65; Noormahomed Ruttonsey Rs. 25; Collection from Various Municipal Schools Rs. 66-14-1; D. Macropole and Co. Rs. 10; Depressed Classes Society Parel Branch Rs. 16; Ganesh Balwant, Khandwa Rs. 50; Staff of Alfred Dickinson and Co. Rs. 19; Through Mr. M. Leslie Rs. 25; Parsi Girls School Association Rs. 26; Through Mr. N. K. A. Chinoy Rs. 64; Pupils of the Ratanbhai P. Panday Girls High School Rs. 76; Esplanade High School Cricket Club Rs. 79-1-9; Elphinstone College Cricket Club Rs. 72-14-8; Sydenham Commercial College Cricket Club Rs. 58-3-8; Cricket Secretary St. Xavier's College Rs. 51-7; Liberal Esplanade Cricket Club Rs. 49-11-4; Elphinstone High School Cricket Club Rs. 38-8; Elphinstone Middle School Cricket Club Rs. 34-3; Fort and Proprietor High School Cricket Club Rs. 30-12-6; Training College Cricket Club Rs. 30; Parsee Cricket Club Rs. 29-7-3; Bombay Improvement Trust Cricket Club Rs. 28-11-6; Alliance Cricket Club Rs. 27-5-2; P. W. D. Cricket Club Rs. 25-8-10; Willingdon Cricket Club Rs. 18; and Imperial Cricket Club Rs. 16-10-1; Total Rs. 5,07,381-13-10.

REVOLVER FOR DISPERSING CROWD.

STORY OF DISTURBANCE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE ADDUCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad resumed the hearing of the case in which Dhondu Balu charged William Fairweather, a foreman in the G. I. P. Railway workshops, with causing grievous hurt with a revolver. Mr. M. K. Azad, and Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Bowen defended the accused.

Mahomedkhan Karimkhan, apothecary in charge of the G. I. P. Railway dispensary at Parel, examined by Mr. Bowen, said the accused came to him about 10 and 11 on the day in question. The accused had severe contusion of the left temple. Witness examined him and came to a conclusion that it might have been caused by a stone or a blunt instrument. The accused was in severe pain. Witness applied his remedies and told him to go to the Sir J. J. Hospital. The accused was then not fit for work. His face was a great deal swollen. He came back in two or three days. The swelling was less but there was a good deal of it still. Witness advised him to take rest. The complainant was brought to witness between 9 and 10, which was about an hour before the accused came to him. The complainant had a slight bullet wound on the back. Witness could feel a bullet there. He felt something hard there.

HIMSELF WENT TO MR. BOWEN.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, the witness said he had got nothing in writing. He kept the Company's register at the dispensary and he was instructed to make entries about people brought there. He had not brought the register to Court. He himself went to Mr. Bowen. He was not sent for by anyone. He did not tell him he had a register. He had entered the complainant's and the accused's name in the register. Mr. Herbert, the works manager, was brought to him between 9 and 10 that day, suffering from injuries but not very serious injuries. He had contusion on the head caused by a stone or some blunt instrument. An Indian fireman was brought after Mr. Herbert. He had a wound on the left temple. Four people were brought to witness that day. The blunt instrument he had referred to might have been a stick. When the accused came the complainant was outside on the verandah. The accused told witness he was struck and they were throwing stones. The accused told him he was struck with a stone. When the accused said this the complainant was outside on the verandah but the accused did not point out the complainant. The opening of the wound was very small and he did not see much blood. The bullet penetrated straight.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowen, the witness said the complainant was lifted into the dispensary.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said that when the accused told him about the injury he could not see the complainant who was on the verandah.

A LITTLE PERSUASION.

Mr. J. R. J. Turner, foreman in the signalling shop, G. I. P. Railway workshops at Parel, examined by Mr. Bowen, said the majority of the workmen at the shops were Indians, and there were about twelve or thirteen European foremen and workmen. On the day in question he saw a crowd of Indian workmen excited and shouting. He had no idea what they wanted. On seeing them he came down from his office and wanted to know what the noise was about and told them to leave his office, which they did after a little persuasion. They did not say what they wanted. From his shop they went to another shop. They were not orderly; they were shouting and waiving umbrellas. Fifteen or twenty minutes after, they came back. They were calling his men out and when he wanted to stop them they started throwing stones at him and others. He was afraid of the property being damaged and he told his men to stop work, which they did and the crowd then cleared away. He went up and subsequently he heard stones being thrown on the roof of the millwright shop. He came down and saw Mr. Herbert, who was walking up the main road, a great crowd following him, jeering at him and waiving their umbrellas. Witness again went upstairs, where he remained until such time as he heard two shots. He jumped up from the chair and just as he got to the window he heard a third shot. He saw the accused being stoned by the crowd, which was between witness' shop and the foundry office. The accused was standing at the entrance of the foundry and the cross road. After the third shot the crowd ran away, and as they were running they threw stones.

NO LIFE IN DANGER.

Cross-examined by Mr. Asad, the witness said he could not say whether the Indian employees had any antipathy against the Europeans. Before the day in question they were working very well. On the day in question when the stone-throwing was going on they did not show as if they were going to seize every white man. After he ordered his men to stop work, they did not do any damage to his shop. There was plenty of noise between the time he went up to attend to his correspondence and he heard the shots. It was no use stopping downstairs. He had to attend to his correspondence. When the stones were being thrown he did not feel comfortable and his life would have been in danger if he had interfered with them any further. He did not try to communicate with the police or with the G. I. P. Railway authorities. It was not his business to interfere with the military. When he was upstairs stones were being thrown now and again. It did not strike him as if anybody's life was in danger. The crowd had any amount of sticks. The first crowd consisted of apprentice boys, and the second that came to his shop was a larger one and was composed of men. They had sticks, umbrellas and pieces of wire. They would have molested his men and he therefore told his men to stop work. His men never told him they had grievances. They seemed to be working very quietly. His department had also joined the first strike and after it was over one or two men did complain that they had got no increase. He heard no one say that they wanted to go to the works manager. At the entrance gate of his shop he pushed out some of the first crowd. The boys threw stones and they smashed some of his windows as they came along. The stone-throwing lasted a couple of minutes after the third shot. The accused was there till the crowd dispersed.

AN EXPLANATION.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowen, the witness said that when he said nobody's life seemed to be in danger, he meant he did not think they were seriously thinking of killing anybody.

Mr. Bowen: When you saw the accused had you any reason to alter your opinion?

Mr. Azad objected. He said the witness had already said he never thought anybody's life was in danger.

The Magistrate disallowed the objection.

Witness, answering the question, said that at the time he saw the accused being stoned he most decidedly thought that his life was in danger. There was a very large crowd there.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said his men appeared to be working quietly till the first crowd came and even after it went away. The second crowd then came and demanded of his men to stop work. Witness was afraid of the damage to the property. He would not have asked his men to stop work but for that threat. He did this under compulsion.

Further hearing was adjourned.

"TRIAL BY BATTEL."

ACCUSED'S WAGES 100 YEARS AGO.

Just one hundred years ago, on November 17, 1817, the last attempt was made in England to decide a case of alleged murder by an appeal to the god of battles, records the "Observer."

The old law which permitted this primitive method of settlement had long been neglected, and was thought to be obsolete. By 1817 most people, including lawyers and even judges, imagined that "Wager of Battel" was a relic of the barbarous past, as little likely to be revived as walking on red-hot plough-shares or testing for witchcraft by drowning the witch.

The fact that wager of battel was still an integral part of English judicial methods came out in a case in which a bricklayer named Abraham Thornton, was accused of the murder of a girl named Mary Ashford. It was a Midland case, but the interest which it excited spread to the out corners of the kingdom. The girl's body was found in a pond the morning after she had attended a dance with Thornton at Tyburn House, half a mile from Castle Bromwich. On Whit Monday, 1917, Thornton was tried for murder at Warwick Assizes and found "Not Guilty," circumstantial evidence proving that he was more than three miles away when the drowning took place. It may here be added that Mary's death was probably a case of shame and suicide.

A local solicitor, after searching the pages of the law, induced William Ashford, Mary's brother, to take proceedings as her heir, under an old unrepealed Act of Parliament, and Thornton was again put on his trial by an "appeal of murder." The case came on in the Court of King's Bench, on November 6, and was adjourned till November 17. On that day Thornton entered the Court with a smile on his face, and stood unmoved while the count was read.

"Are you guilty of the said felony and murder whereof you stand as appealed?" asked the Clerk in the Crown Office.

"Not guilty," replied Thornton, "and I am ready to defend the same with my body."

His counsel, Mr. Reader, took from the bottom of his bag a pair of large gauntlets, which he handed to the prisoner. Thornton hastily put on one of them, and threw the other on the floor of the Court, for the appellant to take up, as a sign that he accepted the challenge.

It was not taken up. Judges and counsel were amazed that an attempt should be made in that year of grace to deflect the course of justice by a personal combat between the accuser and the accused.

But the law was the law, and it had to be observed. Ashford's counsel put in a counterplea that the court, having regard to the difference in strength between Ashford and Thornton, would waive the "right of battel," and direct a new trial by jury. When, on January 24, 1818, the case came on again for re-hearing, the lawyers were primed with precedents coming down from Saxon days. Nothing was settled on that date, and it was not until the following April 16, that Lord Ellenborough gave a decision. "However obnoxious I am myself to the trial by Battel," he said, "it is the mode of trial which we, in our judicial character, are bound to award. . . . We must pronounce our judgment that the Battel shall take place, unless the party reserves for our consideration whether, under the circumstances of the case, the defendant is entitled to go without the day. . . . At present we pronounce: That there be a Trial by Battel, unless the appellent show reason why the defendant should not depart without the day."

Ashford persisted in declining to accept the wager, nor did he offer any further legal objection to Thornton's discharge, and the twice-accused man was permitted to go free. In the following year, the old Act of Parliament under which the Wager was possible, was removed from the statute book.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Before Mr. Oliviera, Excise Inspector Bain charged Umer Shaifudin with possessing two tolas of opium at Duncan Road. The accused pleaded guilty and he was fined Rs. 2.

India's Claim for Home Rule.

The Commonweal writes:—Messrs. Ganesh and Co., are doing a real service to the country by their timely publication of valuable books on the current problems. In a book of 600 pages, splendidly got up, is condensed very valuable matter which no sincere lover of India can afford to do without. The declaration of about fifty eminent persons, Indian and English, and of different vocations are given. As an illustration of this varied choice, barring the Indian politicians as such, we may mention only a very few of them, citing the following names: Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Maharajah of Bikaner, the Bishops Maras and Calcutta, Bernard Shaw, Sidney Webb, Lords Hardinge and Chelmsford, Justice Abdur Rahim. And the unquestionable conclusion that emerges out of all the pronouncements thus made at different times by such highly competent authorities," to use the words of Dr. Sir Subramania Iyer who contributes a appreciative foreword, "point alike to the justice and expediency, nay, the inevitable necessity of granting Home Rule to the Indian people without further lapse of time."

An important feature of the book is a full and striking introduction to it by Mr. K. Vyasa Rao, in which the history of the movement, with all the vicissitudes it has been passing through are dealt with in an admirable manner.

The book has many appendices, in which are given the aims of the Indian National Congress as expressed by its successive presidents, the views of eminent men on the necessity of Self-Government for progress and prosperity, the Congress League Scheme and other important matters. The exhaustive index enhances the value of the book. The book may well serve as a *vade-mecum* for all lovers of liberty and students of Indian politics.

Over 600 Pages D. C. 16mo. Price Rs. 2.

INDIA FOR INDIANS
By C. R. DAS.

This is a collection of the speeches delivered by Mr. C. R. Das on Home Rule for India wherein he has also tellingly exposed the fallacy of Anglo-Indian agitation against Indian aspirations. The book opens with an introduction by

BABU MOTILAL GHOSE,
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WITH A FOREWORD BY
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

In this volume of the Life, Writings and Speeches of Mr. M K. GANDHI over eighty pages are devoted to giving a true picture of the life and services of Mr. GANDHI to India The life is followed by his Writings and Speeches delivered in South Africa, England and India not only on the South African Struggle, but they cover a range of subjects, social, educational and political which are of permanent value and worth treasuring. There is an appendix to the book containing appreciations by several distinguished persons including Lord Ampthill Lord Gladstone, Sir Henry Cotton, Mrs. Besant, Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Charles Roberts and others and also the History of the South African struggle Tolstoy's views on Passive Resistances and Mr. Gandhi's work in connection with the Indigo labour in Behar. The value of the book is considerably enhanced by the touching Foreword written by Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU and several portraits, over TWENTY in number of those connected with the South African Struggle adorn the pages of the book. THE VOLUME HAS AN EXHAUSTIVE INDEX AND IS BOUND IN FULL CLOTH.

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BY
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With a Foreword by Dr. Sir Rash Behary Ghose.

This is a collection of the Life and some of the writings of Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose, the founder of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. The biography of Shishir Kumar should itself prove a mine of Indian Political Information. The essays and anecdotes included in this volume are written on every conceivable subject and his political writings are so exhaustive and of such perennial interest that they are always a source of inspiration and guidance. A peculiar vein of humour and originality runs through his writings and combined with freshness and vigour they are of enduring value. *Mr. W. S. Caine*, that great friend of India says, *"I heartily commend to every cultured and earnest Indian, to every Christian Missionary and also every European who cares to look beneath the surface of Indian life and thought the articles from the pen of Shishir Kumar Ghose which will be rendered doubly interesting by careful perusal.*

Price Rs. 1-8-0.

GANESH & Co., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Queen Mary High School Garden Fete in aid of Queen Mary Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, to be opened by H. E. Lady Willingdon, 5 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mails for E. A. E Force Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office.

Meeting of Bombay Branch Royal Asiati Society, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 12.

Bombay Races: Sixth Extra Meeting.

SUNDAY, Jan. 13.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera at 9 30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varites: X'mas Pantomime Aladdin 6-30 and 10 p.m., Gaiety Theatre.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princes Street.

West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Miss Tarabai's Circus. 9-30 p.m,

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpor) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	10 40	7 53

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 36	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Lathiawar 3rd Class Express	7 40	21 12

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BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m., to-day.

BAND AT THE CUMBALLA WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

ANNUAL FAIR OF REFAI PIR.

The Annual Mohamedan Fair of Pir Syed Ali Zainul Abedin Refai's Durgha will be held to-day at the corner of Khara Tank and Khoja Streets and will last for two days.

"THE BIRTH OF A NEW ERA."

At the Ganesha Lodge, Theosophical Society, (Vaidya Brothers' Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar Road) Mr. G. B. Vaidya will speak on "The Birth of a New Era" on Friday at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.). The lecture is open to the public.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day at 6 p.m. on "The Theosophical Truths." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

EXCISE LICENSE HOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Excise Licenscholders of the City of Bombay will be held to-day at Dady Shet's Fire Temple at Fanaswadi Agiary Street at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay regarding auctioning of Liquor Licenses.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague occurred yesterday in Khetwadi, while there were three attacks and two deaths from small pox and ten attacks and nine deaths from cholera, thus bringing the total mortality during the day to 142 as against 83 on the corresponding day of last year and 71 of 1915.

BOMBAY RACING.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Saturday, 12th January, 1918.)

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Roi d'Ecosse 9-10, Thunder 8-11, Primrose Morn 8-10, Brendan 8-9, Llangeinor 8-6, Triple Alliance 8-4, Bandit 8-3, Chersingham 7-13, Anthracite 7-11, Giacomi 7-9, Screamer 7-9, Spenser 7-6 and Philanthropist 6-7.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Foolish Fancy 9-7, Waynflete 9-2, All Silk 8-11, Joyous Gard 8-11, Bunty 8-8, Mordennis 8-7, Matchless Maid 8-5, County Cricket 8-5, Weyhill 8-4, Doipainton 8-2, Dress 8-2, Premiere 8-2, Glass Rock 8-0, Binfield Grove 7-13, Dorian 7-11, Bedspread 7-9, Gladiator 7-7 and Billy Bawn 7-3.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Haven of Rest 9-9, Rueful 9-1, Memento 9-0, Hunyadi 8-5, Partial Eclipse 8-4, Kit Grey Leg 8-3, Aquatint 8-2, Saunterer 8-1, Fari Lad 7-7 and Decorum 7-0.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Somali 9-10, Haven of Rest 9-9, Bellicose 9-6, Memento 9-2, Lady James 8-13, Dyna 8-12, Impecunious 8-11, Drill Mistress 8-10, Enchantment 8-10, Andoversford 8-8, Glad Rags 8-8, Madrina 8-6, Motor Wrap 8-6, Birthday Clothes 8-3, Rochambole 8-0, Partial Eclipse 7-13, Taxi Girl 7-10, Lupinus 7-9, Fine Trout 7-9, Arras 7-3, Rosemary 7-2, Przemsyl 6-7 and Indian Apple 6-7.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Sparrow Hawk 9-8, Dhaman 9-5, Kayid 9-4, Collingwood 9-4, Beyrut 9-2, East Court 8-11, Tammooz 8-9, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-7, Red Cross 8-6, Money Gold 8-6, Baloz 8-6, Tawdry 8-5, Durban 8-2, Hurchan 8-0, Ajax 7-11, Zuheir 7-9, Union Jack 7-8, Tajilmulook 7-7, Gazal 7-5, Royal Court 7-4, Ajmer 7-3, Fury 7-2, Excelsior 7-2, Osprey 6-13 and Morning Light 6-7.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1½ miles.

Ajmer 9-10, Longboat 9-4, Dartmoor 9-3, Black Ivory 9-1, Good Luck 9-0, Morning Light 8-11, Nassau 8-11, Najdi 8-7, Full House 8-6, Equator 8-3, Creme de Menthe 8-2, Acetine 8-2, Safi 7-13, Pacific 7-10, Good Morning 7-9, Shailan 7-9, Malayeb 7-8, Duhallow 7-7, Raven 7-6 and Balloon 7-4.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1½ miles.

Eldorado 9-6, Cingalee 9-5, Mandil 9-5, Adil 9-5, Hudban 8-11, Tawakul 8-10, Palermo 8-10, Shatra 8-5, Edward 8-4, Tasmania 8-4, Vanguard 8-2, Brave Boy 8-2, The Ally 8-2, Salim 8-0, Second String 7-13, Nagaseeb 7-9, Ormuz 7-7, Akbar 7-7, Gurkha 7-4 and Barjora 7-0.

Forfeits for the above races if not struck out by 4 p.m., Thursday, 10th January, 1918.

BITING OFF POLICEMAN'S NOSE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

Before Mr. Oliviera, Inspector O'Brien charged Dhondia Devram with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Vithu Jagoji, a Police sepoy, by biting off his nose. The accused is an old offender of a dangerous character, and he bit the right portion of the nostril. The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the forthcoming criminal sessions of the High Court.

MOTOR FATALITY.

Raghuji Aotale, a servant in the Marine Lines Camp, was knocked down by a motor car belonging to Mr. R. H. Brookes of the Bombay Company and driven by Khudabux Haji Amirbux while crossing the Marine Lines at the north end on Tuesday afternoon. The car it is alleged was on the wrong side of the road, was going very fast and the horn was not sounded; it was travelling in the direction of Churchgate Street. Raghuji was struck by the left mud guard and was thrown on his head. He was taken to the Marine Lines hospital in an unconscious condition and died there on Wednesday morning.

REPORTED THEFT OF MONEY.

A cloth merchant, named Mathuradas Murji, who has a shop in Mulji Jetha Market has complained to the Police of the loss of Rs. 865 from his shop on Tuesday evening.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The enterprising management of the Palace of Varieties has arranged to show a film version of the world-famous series of the detective stories of "Sherlock Holmes" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The "Sherlock Holmes" series are crowded with sensational incidents and are unrivalled in the attractive ingenuity of the plots. The first story of the series will be screened to-day at the Palace of Varieties. It is entitled "The Speckled Band," which will depict the diabolical attempt of a step-father to kill his daughters with the aid of a huge snake. Each story is complete in itself and this week's story is one of the very best, and will grip the attention of the audience from start to finish.

In addition to the above, the new programme, which commences to night, will include varieties.

"HINDUSTAN" PRESS SECURITY.

In connection with the two deposits of Rs. 500 each for the daily and Sunday issues of the "Hindustan" of Bombay demanded and taken by the Government of Bombay, Mr. Ratanlal A. Shah, the printer and publisher of the paper, was called by Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to be present in his court on the 20th ultimo. As, however, Mr. Ratanlal was away from Bombay at the time, he appeared before him on the 8th instant when the Magistrate informed him that so long as both the editions were published in one and the same press, only one deposit of Rs. 500 was necessary. He, therefore, passed the necessary order that the other deposit of Rs. 500 be refunded.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION,

Bombay, Jan. 9th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	4,045-8
Total up-to-date	25,09,401

WORK OF MUNICIPAL ANALYST.

INFORMATION DEMANDED.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when Dr. N. H. F. Sukhia wanted to move:

"That the Commissioner be requester to furnish the Standing Committee with information on the following points:—

(*i*) The number and names of articles examined by the Municipal Analyst in the Municipal Laboratory for private Medical Practitioners and others during each calendar year of the last triennium ending with December 1917.

(*ii*) The fees charged for examination of each of the articles.

(*iii*) The total amount of fees paid to the Analyst for examining the articles during the period.' "

The Commissioner said it was not for the Standing Committee to go into the matter, and he was not bound to give the information although he was willing to supply it.

Dr. Sukhia said the question should be decided once for all.

The motion was then duly moved and adopted.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

AGENDA OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 5-15 p.m. The business of the evening comprises conferring of Degrees, biennial election of the University Registrar, annual election of a Board of Accounts, election of the Chairman and four members of the Joint Board to be constituted for the School Leaving Examination, and consideration of a proposal to hold the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Hygiene once a year.

Sir Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar, has given notice of his intention to move that, as recommended by the Board of Studies in Sanskrit and the Syndicate, Ardha-Magadhi be added to the list of Second Languages recognized by the University for the Examinations in Arts.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

Consideration will be given to the following report made by the Faculty of Arts on the question of the admission of graduates of other Universities to the M.A. Examination of this University.

"The Faculty is of opinion that Bachelors of Arts of recognized Universities be admitted to the M.A. Examination of this University, provided that they have studied under the direction of the Professors in any College affiliated to this University or Lecturers, Professors or Readers in this University, for two years after passing the B.A. Examination of their own University."

The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye has given notice of his intention to move:—

That the report of the Faculty be adopted and that the following Regulation *be inserted* between Regulations 49 and 50 in Arts (page 99 of the current University Calendar):

"49A. A Bachelor of Arts of a University recognized by this University will also be admitted to this Examination, provided that he submits with his application a certificate, signed by the Principal of an affiliated Arts College or by a University Professor, Reader or Lecturer, to the effect that he has studied for the Examination under the direction of Professors in any College affiliated to this University of Professors, Readers or Lecturers in this University, for a period of two years after passing the B.A. Examination of his own University. Candidates appearing under this Regulation will not be eligible for the Chancellor's Medal awarded at the Examination."

UNIVERSITY'S ACT.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held immediately after the disposal of the business of the Annual Meeting, when consideration will be given to the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to consider in all their bearings the amendments of the Indian Universities Act proposed by Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya.

The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye will move:—That the report be approved and adopted and that the Government of Bombay be requested to move the Government of India to take steps for the amendment of the Indian Universities Act in so far as this University is concerned on the lines laid down in the Committee's Report.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to consider, and report to the Senate on, the scheme for a School for of Economics and Sociology prepared by the Syndicate, will also be considered at the meeting.

AN APPEAL TO MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to draw the attention of the Municipalities concerned to the following facts:—

1. A good lot of rotten fish is brought every day into Bombay, especially by the B. B. and C. I. train, which arrives at Marines Lines Station at about 4 p.m., and carted away to the markets. Cannot the Health Officer arrange to stop this import as Cholera is now raging in Bombay?

2. Of late we have often been reading of Fires caused by the fuse of electric wires or some defective installation, etc. Cannot the Municipality have their own Electrical Engineer to superintend the installations, etc., taking into consideration the safety of the public?

Yours, etc.,
J. M.

Bombay, Jan. 9, 1918.

A CORRECTION.

We are given to understand that New Alhambra Cinema Box Rs. 60 prize was won by ticket No. 839 and not by No. 831 as was inserted by a mistake.

THE ITALIAN SOLDIER.

CHARACTERISTIC LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

A very useful glimpse of the mentality of the Italian soldier is obtained in Mrs. A. R. Steege's book, "We of Italy," just published by Messrs. Dent. says "The Sphere."

Mrs. Steege quotes a series of letters which will convey to the British reader the great differences of temperament which exist among the Allies. All are fighting for one object, but each in its own way. The sensitive introspection which these letters reveal will explain many things and correct many misconceptions. Take the following as examples of many other letters:—

"Our objective is Trieste, and I say to you that we are very near. In a few days that is to say, since the 24th, after crossing the shameful frontier, and after the taking of the beautiful city of Cervignano, we have done nothing but go forward, forward, forward, always with the faith and courage which are never lacking to him who knows himself to be Italian. And I tell you frankly that we have none of us ever understood as now what the Italians are able to do. I am very well, and I fly over these beautiful roads on my motor-cycle, in the best of health and with a fine appetite.—July 2, 1915."

"15th October.

"Dear Mamma,—To-day we have again had the opportunity to observe a bombardment from near by. I was on guard in the hut, towards noon, when the first of 210 bombs exploded, probably at the bottom of the pass, on the hill which faces the lake. The noise is deafening; when the bomb explodes it throws up an enormous column of stone, earth and clods within a thick black cloud of smoke, which on dissipating shows a large crater and a chaos of overturned earth and of snow blackened by the smoke.

"Then all ceased; the noble austere silence of the immortal mountain extended again over the convulsed valley. No damages. Forty-five thousand lire thrown into the insensible ground which will give them burial in the hay of a coming, peaceful summer. Now that it is passed (the mountain trembled but my heart did not fear) I am glad to have lived through this moment of violence, and to be able to describe it.

"It is cloudy and has stopped snowing. The mildness of the air melts the snow, and the water sings among the rocks and loses itself in the mud which invades all the footpaths.

"The best of health, the morale of the highest.

"Kiss Papa and Carlo and bless thy son who thinks ever of thee.—Enzo."

LAST WILL OF A BRAVE BOY.

And here follows the last will of the brave boy, which was to be given to his mother in the event of his death:—

"The 27th of June, 1915, before leaving for the war, I leave.

TO MY MOTHER.

for the day of my bodily death my last wishes.

"Mammina Mia,—In a few days I shall leave for the front,—I am writing this salutation for thee which thou shalt read only if I die, and it will serve also for Papa and for my brothers, and for whoever in the world loves me. Since then, in the world my heart offers ever to thee, tude which it feels towards there, to thee I wish to make known my last desires:—

"1. Three, thou knowest, have been th joys of my earthly life: Poetry, Art, and the Sciences.

"In my laborious solititude my soul sought its way by means of Nature and Art. Of these researches I wish that there should remain in thy faithful hands some keepsake, some material object, which will remind thee what was the life of my soul while it was the prisoner of my body. For this I leave thee—

(1) My dear books, those in which the Heart sings, in which the Spirit inquiries, those in which the Soul comprehends the Universe.

"(2) My collection of insects, which have been worth so many hours of pure joy to me. Take care of them so that the moths will not destroy them; for them the moth is like the worm to the body; it is the end. I leave thee also the catalogue, without which the collection has no value.

"(3) All my artistic attempts, drawings, water-colours, pastels, oils, etchings, with their plates, and also the etchings and original drawings of other artists which I possess. Remember that Art has been one of my greatest joys."

"Zona Di Guerra, Oct. 7th, 1916.

"Honoured Professor,—It is now only, on my return from an inspection, that I am able to carry out my sad duty, the accomplishment of which fills my heart with deep sadness. I feel always more and more the blank which your dear son has left behind him.

"It was like this: Our dear friend who is gone brightened with his gaiety the inevitable moments of sadness through which we must pass, and with his youthful courage, with his goodness, with his youth, fresh and uncorrupted, he made even us feel young, and he made us believe that noble sentiments are not yet dead in our hearts, and that we are not weakened after these many months of hard fighting, of fatigues and sufferings. He was truly part of our light, of our strength.

"He was such a boy; they called him "gingillino" (little plaything,) and he still kept that title in difficult moments in the hard life of the trenches, yet he was a strong and energetic man in the moment of danger."

A PEASANT TO HIS WIFE.

A gentleman of the Lucchesia sends copy of this letter which one of his peasants at the front writes to his wife:—

"My dear Wife,—

"1. All my passion is for thee.

"2. When I read thy words my heart seemed drowned by a wave of pain that I had not been able to help thee in thy need.

"3. But soon I was greatly cheered in hearing that thou art well, as is also the case of thy dear husband.

"4. I have understood how on the morning of the sixth of the month my aunt heard that my Gemma was lamenting and ran to call my Mamma.

"5. And when my dear Mamma arrived, after a few moments was born my beautiful flower in the lap of my sweet wife.

"6. And when my *babbo* arrived the little sparrow chirped already, and my *babbo* heard it outside the door, and said,—Oh, little fly, I am a grandfather.

"7. And now I am thinking, how that little leech has attached itself to a sweet cherry and is taking in what it needs, warm and sweet, so that it may be fat like a fig-pecker when its dear *babbo* returns.

"8. Meanwhile thou must stay warm and comfortable in bed; here it is very cold, and the cannon never cease. A continual hurricane by day and by night.

"9. It is necessary to take Trente and Trieste because they have robbed us of them but one hopes that the Madonna of the Guercioli will help us to take them soon and that all will not have to die.

"10. And that she will make me return to kiss my dear wife and our flower and my dear Mamma and my *babbo* and my brothers and cousins.

"11. And that the Madonna will make me return to look after the flowers in the garden of the Signora, whom salute for me.

"12. And I hope that Signorino Giorgio will return, and if the priest is willing to wait he could be the god-father.

"13. And if that cannot be, patience for this time, it will be for the next, when thou shalt have a beautiful boy.

"14. All my love is for thee.—I am the dear husband—Geppe."

TROTSKY AS JOURNALIST.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on the character of Trotsky (Braunstein), the man who overthrew the Kerenski Government, by an article in a recent number of the *Den* (*Day*), a paper which up to the revolution was merely advanced Liberal in its politics, but has since become Moderate Socialist says the Petrograd correspondent, of the "Daily Telegraph."

At the first meeting of the Democratic Council the Bolshevik leader attacked the *Den* and called it a "bankers' sheet." To this the paper retorts: "We must remind the ex-member of our staff, Trotsky, that he would not have left the *Den* if it had in reality been a bankers paper and had always been able to pay its contributors punctually. Trotsky did not leave the *Den* for reasons of principle. He left it because his money was not paid him punctually and in his anger he promised to make things warm for the *Den*. That was before the war and before the revolution, and since then Trotsky evidently became reconciled to the *Den*. Not long before the revolution a well-known party worker opened negotiations in his name as to Trotsky joining the staff of the *Den* but the telegram addressed to him in Spain by the *Den* did not catch him there. In this way the negotiations were broken off, but it is not for us to complain of that. There was a time when Trotsky did not trouble as to the source of the money of the *Den*, but simply demanded, very persistently and energetically, that this money should be paid to him in full.

Trotsky's election to the presidency of the Petrograd Soviet coincided with the formation of the last Kerenski Cabinet. The Bolshevik leader never for a moment disguised his intention to carry on a ruthless war against the "bourgeois" Government. He assumed his presidency with these words: "Allow me to recall the year 1905, and that sitting of the Council of Workmen's Deputies when it fell to my lot to open the proceedings after the arrest of Hroustaleff-Nosar. That was also a turning point in the development of the revolution, but it ended in defeat. At the present moment, in spite of alarms, we feel ourselves much firmer than we did in 1905, but the mere list of the new Ministry constitutes a challenge to democracy and shows that the Revolution has come to a turning point. The new presidency will have to be the leader of the Petrograd Soviet in the resuscitation of the Revolution." That was on Oct. 8.

A SIX-HOUR DAY.

LORD LEVERHULME'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMME

At a meeting of the Fight for Right Movement, in the Æolian Hall in mail week Lord Leverhulme advocated a six-hour day in factories—while claiming his personal liberty to work for any period up to 16 hours a day.

They could not, he said, put a man to mind a machine from 7-30 until 5 or 5-30 without lowering the human being, preventing a broad outlook on life, and the full enjoyment of life. A six-hour day meant an increase in production, and with each increase in wages there had been an increased demand which swallowed up the increased production. They could employ all the men returning from the trenches, because by machinery they could produce more and pay a higher wage, thus increasing the spending power and finding a market for the goods. But there must be a better environment and a better outlook, better education, and more leisure, for it was from leisure that real culture sprang.

One manufacturer found that with a 53 hours week his women employees were losing 14 hours. He reduced the hours to 41, and the women lost only one hour, doing 44½ per cent. more work in the 40 hours than they had done in the 39. With a six hours day the first shift would work from 7 until 1-30 and then the other would go on, each being allowed half an hour's mealtime; and the following week the shifts would be reversed.

Evening education classes were not reasonable either for the brain or the body. Up to the age of 14 there should be ordinary education, from 18 to 24 technical and university education, and from 24 to 30 a man should put in two hours a day at military training, physical training, national service, and all duties appertaining to self-government.

WIVES FOR BLINDED SOLDIERS.

WHOM THEY DESERVE.

"Blind soldiers make the best husbands", Sir Arthur Pearson tells us; and this may well be the case, since

What of noble we possess
In love or courage or in tenderness
Can rise from our infirmities alone.

But he omitted to explain, writes a correspondent in the "Daily Mail" that the men who can no longer see demand and deserve, only the best of wives.

All women long to be of use to those they love, and it is an indubitable fact that the happiest marriages are those wherein husband and wife have some definite need of one another, as when a married couple work together at one craft or where great poverty of circumstance necessitates their struggling, each in a different way, to keep the home together.

In Mr. H. G. Wells's novel "Marriage," husband and wife find happiness only when, having spent a winter in the frozen wastes of Labrador, depending entirely on one another for companionship, unkempt and weary, they at last find the whole meaning of love.

Before a blinded man can be willing to marry the phrase including, as it must for him, the acceptance from his wife of a certain amount of help in everyday affairs, since she must be the eyes of their joint life—some woman must love him very much. It is abhorrent to all of us to accept help offered only out of pity; but the help love offers it is a kindness to accept.

I want in this article, once and for all, to crush the probably well-meaning, but hopelessly mistaken, idea which recently prompted a young woman to write to "The Daily Mail" in a well-feigned spirit of heroic martyrdom that she was willing to marry any one of our blind heroes. It did not occur to her, I suppose, that the reasons previous replies to her offer had been curtly worded was that no man, with his sight or without, would welcome being married out of a spirit of pure philanthropy.

Those men who have lost their sight in the war deserve to marry the tenderest, most amusing, and most nobly devoted of women. Without for a moment questioning the many good qualities the writer of the letter in question possess, there is one, perhaps an old-fashioned but a very necessary, virtue she cannot know, or she would not make such a haphazard offer, and that is—love. You cannot love a man you have not yet met; and that is just why no one will accept her mistaken invitation to remove him from hospital or training college (rather as you would pick at hazard a potato from a box) and in a glow of one-sided self-gratification settle down—to what sort of a married life?

Moreover, it is absurd to imagine that marriage with a blinded man is any more of a martyrdom than any other kind of marriage—to the woman who loves him.

My friend Beryl married her fiance after he had been blinded by a bit of shell, and their home is one of the very happiest I know. Although there must, of necessity, be dark days in the life of anyone possessed of any kind of infirmity, the spirit of love and good comradeship can do much to obliterate them. But it is only out of a great love that the intuitive understanding of every mood and and feeling such as Beryl and her man have for one another can grow.

Blinded men have lost much. God knows; but the less is never regarded by them as big enough to damp their brave spirits. There is no great gulf fixed between the sightless and the seeing. The former are only like other wounded who return from the fight, deserving of all the good things they still have the power to enjoy; the pity—perhaps—of those who love them; and the gratitude of strangers for what they have done.

BELGIAN SPY SENTENCED.

It is officially announced that a Belgian subject, who was tried by general court-martial in London on Sept. 24 and 25 last, on a charge of having come to the United Kingdom with intent to commit acts of espionage on behalf of the enemy was found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence was duly confirmed, but was subsequently commuted to one of penal servitude for life.

The contribution to the "Our Day" fund from the Akalkot State has amounted to Rs. 2,900. This includes contributions from the State and from the servants, merchants and ryots of the State. Shrimant Rajesaheb of Akalkot also contributed Rs. 300 to the "Our Day Industrial Exhibition" held at Bombay in December last.

Maciste, the gigantic hero of the remarkable Italian biograph film "Cabiria" has met his death in the war for Italy's re-uniting. No better end can be imagined for such a man, in the scarred and jagged hill-tops of Bainsizza. Maciste belonged to such scenery. In the biographs he was a gaillard Samson, at his best when moving mountains and overturning temples. And those who saw his great form in the film will picture him hurling recalcitrant Austrians over his head and down the mountain-side or carrying in his huge arms and on his broad back a dozen or so of his wounded comrades.

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DR. SIR J. C. BOSE IN BOMBAY.

APPEAL FOR DONATIONS.

As already announced, Sir Jagadish Bose is coming to Bombay, to secure the support of the public of Bombay for his Research Institute, which was formally opened in Calcutta on November 30th last.

Donations are therefore invited from the citizens of Bombay, so that Dr. Bose's mission on behalf of the great national institution which he has inaugurated may be a success.

A series of two lectures will be delivered by Sir J. C. Bose on the 22nd and 24th instant, at the Royal Opera House at 6 p.m. Donors will be allotted seats in order of subscriptions received either for the 22nd or the 24th., as follows: Every donor of Rs. 100 or a multiple of Rs. 100 will be allotted a seat or seats in the stalls or in the first row of the Dress circle; donors of large amounts can if they choose have a box; donors of Rs. 50 and above but under Rs. 100 in the Dress Circle; of Rs. 5 in the gallery which cannot be reserved. All donations to be remitted to

S. R. BOMANJI,
COWASJI JEHANGIR (Jun.)
23, Church Gate Street.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, January 10, 1918.

HAVE THE GOVERNMENT DONE THEIR DUTY?

An old issue has been raised afresh by the compiler of the catalogue of the Madras Exhibition of Indian Arts and Industries who, in expressing his robust faith in the efficacy of private enterprise, opines that the criticism of inadequate Government action in this country contrasted with the example of Japan involves a false analogy. While there can be no question of ignoring the vital importance of private enterprise in developing the natural resources of the country and aiding the growth of its industries, the responsibility of Government in the same regard is an entirely different and separate issue. A chief consideration which must be faced before the Government can be absolved from all blame is—what has been their attitude, and of Europeans generally, towards the development of Indian industries? Has there been an adequate encouragement afforded by the State up till now to existing industries? It is rather futile that official exhortations should be made advocating the encouragement of Indian industries if the precept is not carried out in practice. The duty of the Indian Government in this matter is not so simple an affair as might be fully discharged by the assumption of a negative virtue, in the form of a verbal renunciation of *laissez faire* coupled with pious homilies on the duties of capitalists. Nothing short of independent effort and active encouragement, as in Japan, could fulfil their obligations to the country. Can it be seriously denied that fair and proper treatment has been denied to Indian-owned firms, and to Indian enterprise generally, in a hundred directions? We shall not hark back to the incidence of Free Trade in India. What of the cases of unequal treatment of Indian firms as against European firms which have been brought to light in recent years, months and even weeks? And yet the lack of private enterprise continues to be the endless theme for pious platitudes.

It is hardly necessary to refer in detail to the possibilities of Government assistance to industrial expansion; they have been amply illustrated, for example, by the activities of the recently established Indian Munitions Board. This war has shown us, among other things, the unlimited possibilities of sheer achievement given an earnest and honest determination on the part of Government to transmute the potentialities of industrial development into concrete realities. The Madras Exhibition contains a Munitions Board Exhibit which alone proves beyond all doubt that the Government have not done anything like what they could have done to be able justifiably to refute the charge brought against them of rendering inadequate support to indigenous industries. A great measure of help could be derived from the co-operation of European competitors though such a consummation is not yet in sight. Hence it is the duty of Government to see to it that Indian industries are not swamped by unchecked and unfair foreign competition. While the duties of the Indian Government in this matter are manifold, as well as obvious, it is a pity that the tendency should be to stop short at passive sympathy. We do not wish to traverse again the ground covered by Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao in his eminently practical address as President of the Industrial Conference. Can the official apologists honestly say that the Government have done their part and only lack of private enterprise has impeded the regeneration of Indian industries?

CANT AND CO-OPERATION.

In opening the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Conference, Lord Ronaldshay declared that "the Co-operative movement was capable of playing an important part in the broad scheme of policy which he had laid down for himself as the guiding principle of his administration, namely, the promotion of the welfare of the people." We have no doubt that the good people of Bengal are duly beholden to his lordship for the solicitude he thus evinces in their welfare. Lord Ronaldshay further said that the co-operative movement could play a great part in teaching the people the advantages of the organization of individual interests for the common good. That, of course, is a common place of the co-operative movement, not only in India but in every other country where it has been introduced. When, however, Lord Ronaldshay proceeded to moralise on that thesis he betrayed his ignorance both of the people over whom he is so anxious to "rule" and of the history of the co-operative movement in this country. He referred to the Conference as an example in point, for it consisted of the elected representatives of something like one hundred and twenty thousand members of Co-operative Societies. "That meant," said his Excellency,

> "that these one hundred and twenty thousand men were learning by experience the uses of the elective system, a matter of the utmost importance when it was realized that the creation of an electorate was one of the essential preliminaries to the introduction of any sound system of responsible self-government, whether such self-government extended to the village or the district, or to a larger area."

This is the familiar shibboleth of the bureaucracy in a new garb, the suggestion being that a beginning has only just been made in creating an "electorate" in India, and therefore the institution of a system of "responsible self-government" in the country must be regarded as a matter of remote eventuality! The true inference that should be drawn from the growth of the co-operative movement in India is a very different one. The movement as a whole, has in fact, attained remarkable success in this country,—more remarkable than in any other country except perhaps Ireland. And a further fact to note is that in those parts where genuine efforts have been made to introduce or encourage its growth the results have been correspondingly satisfactory. The real explanation of this lies in the fact that the movement is in full accord with the instincts and traditions of the people, who from time immemorial until comparatively recently, had been accustomed to manage their own affairs themselves. The co-operative movement has not "created" an electorate, but rehabilitated one, whose existence the bureaucracy has hitherto ignored. The success of the movement therefore merely proves that, given full and free opportunity to manage their affairs, even the illiterate masses of India are fully equal to utilizing it as well as the masses of any other country.

KAZILROBAT.

The intimation that Turkey has requested her tyrannical allies to release all her troops to be despatched for a re-conquest of Palestine and Mesopotamia will cause little surprise in view of the gravity and grievousness of the succession of losses which she has suffered thanks to her fatuous fraternity with the Central Powers. The territories which have been changing hands for the last couple of years in Asiatic Turkey have all a memorable place in history and afford a striking contrast with the mushroom African colonies, the peoples occupying which will, by a great historical irony, claim equal attention and will have answering value assigned to their opinion along with the dwellers of the regions known as Asiatic Turkey.

Some of these localities possessing minor political interest, and commercially obscure, have none the less an undeniable importance. They awaken memories of a conflict of rival civilizations more than a thousand years ago. The Babylonian plains, for instance, where our British and Indian troops are prosecuting a successful advance against the retiring Turks were scenes of sanguinary struggles between the Arabs inspired by the young and vigorous faith of Islam and the vast decadent disunited and luxuriously enfeebled hosts of the Sasanians. The insignificant little village of Kazilrobat which is now occupied by the British in Mesopotamia formed a landmark in the advancing tide of the Arabs against the Persians exactly 1280 years ago. There in 637 a heavy defeat was inflicted upon the mutually wrangling Persians who had underestimated the virile power of the frugal, vigorous and unsophisticated children of the Arabian desert. There was fought one of the lesser decisive battles of the world. It was in those days the capital of a district called Shadkobad from the name of the founder, King Kobad. It represented an important station on the Khorasan road, which was the main route between Babylonia or Irak and Iran proper and was nearly equidistant between the capital Dastgird and the modern Khinikin of which we heard so much recently when a concentrated attack on the Turkish positions by the united British and Russian troops was designed. The settlement was irrigated by a canal from the Diyala which was called Nahr Julula. The famous Suljuk Sultan, Malikshah, at the close of the eleventh century built on the historic site of Jalula a guard house or ribat, properly pronounced robat, which had a caravanserai attached to it. From now on the place was known as Ribat Jalula and further down in course of time the hyphenated appellation was abbreviated into Ribat and to distinguish it from similar semi-military posts had again to be denominated Kazilrobat. This more or less classical name is corrupted by the present inhabitants into Kazilab and also Kazrabad. The compound word Kazilrobat is a representative of the mixed civilization Turkish and Iranian, the compound word meaning "red caravanserai". The spoils of the war acquired by the Arabs at the battle of Jalula were valued at thirteen million *dirhams* inaddition to an enormous number of highly prized Persian chargers which when divided among the Faithful worked out at nine to the lot of each combatant. Among the many interesting details anent this engagement there is mention of a sudden storm which spread confusion among the defenders who took it as a portent of the ominous issue of the struggle: the battle of Jalula or Kazelrobat was a precursor of the passing away of the ancient Empire of Persia.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies arrived from Gwalior on Tuesday morning.

Their Excellencies were present at the "At Home" given by the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis at the Willingdon Sports Club on Tuesday afternoon.

Their Excellencies lunched at the Yacht Club yesterday.

Her Excellency visited the Maharaja Gaekwad Officers Hospital yesterday afternoon.

The Governor of Madras, accompanied by the Military and Private Secretaries, will leave Madras on Saturday to attend the Conference at Delhi. He will visit Calcutta, Mogul Sarai, Lucknow, Cawnpore and reaches Delhi on Sunday, the 20th.

Intimation was received in Bombay yesterday from Nagpur that Mr. Tilak has left for Poona and that he is better now.

Notes of the Day.

The New Diplomacy.

"We cannot any longer submit the future of Europe and Civilization," said Mr. Lloyd George in his speech on Saturday, "to the arbitrary decisions of a few negotiators, striving to secure by chicanery or persuasion the interest of this or that dynasty or nation." That sums up the essentials of the new diplomacy that is to replace the old. The sanction of the whole people, as distinct from that of its rulers for the time being, of the democracy in contradistinction to that of the dynasty, must henceforth be behind any negotiations that a country may enter into with another. That would imply that those who are to be the spokesmen of the people must be men who command their confidence and are themselves of the people.

Mr. Lloyd George's Intentions.

According to Reuter Mr. Lloyd George is shortly to undertake the reorganisation of the Diplomatic Service, profiting by the opportunity of vacancies at Paris, Petrograd and Washington. The present members of the Diplomatic Service have served their country well. But it has been generally recognised that the country might be served better. The fault has been of the traditions which the older system gathered round itself. And before they can be changed men of a different type altogether—men accustomed to open and free parliamentary life,—must be appointed to the highest posts in the service. The selection of Lord Reading as High Commissioner to Washington is obviously prompted by this new conception. Some of the London papers hint at the possibility of Ambassadorships for Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Chamberlain, and the "Weekly Dispatch" makes the striking suggestion that General Smuts should be deputed to Petrograd.

German "War Truths."

That the German press comments on Mr. Lloyd George's speech are unanimously condemnatory, will surprise no one. The German press has long since lost its freedom to speak out the truth. Not merely is it denied freedom of opinion and expression, but it must needs be the tool of the Junkers, for the diffusion of "war truths" for consumption at home and abroad. As Reuter's Washington correspondent informs us this morning, the series of secret instructions to German newspapers issued last year, which has fallen into the hands of the American State Department, gives illuminating evidence of the minute care the Hun War Lords take to manufacture public opinion in the Fatherland. Newspapers were required, under the instructions referred to, to conform to prescribed forms, on pain of summary punishment. And the samples of "War truths" to be promulgated quoted by the correspondent are as amusing as they are instructive. To interpret the German press comments on Mr. Lloyd George's speech, in accordance with the code now available, should make an interesting study.

Policy—Declared and Actual.

At the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Conference on Monday it was resolved that a standing committee, consisting of fifteen elected members, be appointed to develop the recommendations of the Conference, to advise the Registrar and to consider the subjects for the next Conference. This is a step in the right direction, and a considerable advance on the present state of things. Under the existing arrangement, the co-operative movement, though it ought to be a popular movement, is more or less kept in leading strings—by the Registrar. The declared policy of the Government of India, according to their resolution of 1914, is "not to allow co-operation in this country to become an official concern managed by State departments." The actual policy followed however has been in the opposite direction. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that co-operators in Bengal at any rate are to be allowed to have some voice in managing what is really their own affair.

Persecution of Indian Railway Passengers.

The ill-treatment, insults and assaults to which Indians,—men and women, rich and poor,—travelling on the Indian railways were liable a few years back at the hands of a certain type of Europeans and Eurasians, used to be a scandal,—the more so as hardly ever, except when the offenders caught a Tartar, was it possible for the victims to obtain any redress or reparation. Things have improved substantially latterly, but even now instances are shamefully common of the gratuitous persecution of inoffensive Indian railway passengers. It is satisfactory therefore that the Madras High Court have upheld the conviction and sentence passed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Ranipet on a guard on the M. & S. M. Railway who ejected two Indian *purda* ladies from a 1st class compartment at the bidding of two European "ladies" who were travelling by the same compartment. The sentence amounted to a nominal fine, and the facts being uncontroverted, it is hard to see why the Sessions Judge of North Arcot should have referred the case to the High Court with a recommendation that the conviction should be set aside. One can only infer that the learned Judge shares the propensities of the guard, and it is precisely this kind of far-reaching racial bias that is responsible for the prevailing tension between the two communities. The incident to which we have referred was trivial enough in a sense, but as the index to a grave and common evil it has an importance of its own.

Asquith v. Lloyd George.

We take the following incisive analysis of the prospects of the Lloyd George regime from "Truth":

> "Asquith could turn out L. G. any day, but he obstinately refuses. For the moment, therefore, the Government survives. But this desirable result is only achieved because Asquith holds his wild men in check. Runciman is allowed to throw a few potatoes at Prothero, but McKenna, bursting with zeal for an autumnal Budget, is quietly compelled by his leader to administer a Balaam's blessing to Bonar's Vote of Credit. Then there was Lambert, known as Lord Fisher's microphone, who must not on any account advocate a Balticised Navy, but assuredly would like a little more liveliness on the Dogger Bank. He also is gently and firmly suppressed. Even the Pacifists, who draw comparisons between L. G.'s knockout blow and Asquith's Ciceronian diplomacy, are discovering that 'the old man' is, to all appearances, as stiff a neverender as Curzon or Carson. The truth is that the real difference lies, not between those who want hard or soft terms of peace, but between those who think or do not think that Germany is in a repentant enough mood to make any peace at all a possibility. And it is by no means certain that L. G.'s temperament will not lead him further than Asquith in the direction of imagining that a basis of settlement is slowly but surely emerging. Whenever this great man—I refer to L.G.—is in a fight, he always likes to keep the back door open, to denounce one day and receive a deputation the next, to hold the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other."

"CHARTERED LIBERTINES."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE "MADRAS MAIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"The Rake's Progress" is getting distinctly interesting as time goes on. After abusing Indian reformers with a vulgarity all its own, the "Madras Mail" has proceeded to attack a member of the Government, whom it charges in effect with being a spy. It would be difficult to imagine conduct more dishonourable in a public servant than that which the Madras journal attributes to one whom it describes as an opponent inside the Government camp. In the face of this serious accusation, what attitude do the authorities intend to adopt? Will they deal with the atrocious libel as it ought to be dealt with, or will they sit still and "wring their hands in private lamentation"? Every one knows that English journals in this country are regarded more or less as 'chartered libertines.' But, surely, there are limits beyond which even an "Anglo-Indian" editor may not go. Is there a governing caste even in the domain of journalism? If so, let the authorities say it plainly, and enact different laws for different classes, as was done when the notorious Gagging Act of 1878 was passed. That measure, as is well known, applied to the vernacular press only, and incidentally it is interesting to note what some of the most distinguished administrators whom England has sent out to India had to say about such an invidious distinction. Sir Arthur Hobhouse characterised it as "class legislation of the most striking and invidious description", and commented upon the tone of the English papers, which, when the special interests of those whom it represented were threatened, were full of "outcries and menaces, compared to which the complaints of the native newspapers are gentle murmurs." Sir William Muir, another eminent administrator, declared that whatever measure was needed in respect of the native papers was at least equally needed in respect of the English. And Mr. Jones, an able and experienced officer, who was once Commissioner of Hyderabad, thus expressed himself: "It would not be difficult to adduce from leading English papers, articles far more likely, in my judgment at least, to imperil our rule than anything any native editor ever wrote." These observations are as true to-day as when they were penned, and are of special interest at the present moment. But while the law in all outward respects has ceased to recognise class distinctions, the spirit of Lord Lytton's measure has guided the official policy throughout the forty years that have elapsed since its enactment. The most violent incitements to race hatred pass unnoticed when they appear in what may be called the organs of the ruling classes; the sins of the Indian papers are visited upon them promptly. By all means let the Government look for Indian agitators in every nook and corner; but let it also turn its attention, sometimes, to that privileged little coterie at its very doors, which seems to be working on a co-operative system of abuse and calumny, and making a regular business of fomenting class hatred.—Yours, etc.,

H. P. MODY.

Cumballa Hill,
January 9, 1918.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN 1917.

EXCELLENT WORK OF OUR FORCES.

HANDICAPS UNHEEDED.

131 ENEMY DIVISIONS DEFEATED.

MOST SUSTAINED OFFENSIVE OF WAR.

MAGNIFICENT PART OF ARTILLERY AND FLYING CORPS.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S REVIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 9.

The "Gazette" contains a despatch by Sir Douglas Haig of 26,000 words, covering the operations during 1917 except those at Cambrai. He explains that a conference of military heads of the Allies in November 1916 arranged a plan for the last year comprising offensives on all fronts. The British offensive in April was to be preparatory for more decisive subsequent French operations, in the latter stages of which the British were to co-operate, but the events in Russia and the fact that the French offensive in the Champagne met with very obstinate resistance necessarily modified the plan.

BATTLE OF ARRAS.

Field-Marshal Haig emphasises the immense handicap upon the British in the battle of Arras by rain and snow and says the effects of that in the matter of bringing up the guns before the enemy was able to assemble the reserves was incalculable. Nevertheless by May 9th twenty-three German divisions had been withdrawn. He explains that it was in order to assist the French that the operations at Arras were continued and this necessarily greatly interfered with the preparations for an attack in Flanders

ENEMY'S GALLERY UNDER HILL 60.

Speaking of the unprecedented magnitude of subterranean warfare at Messines Sir Dougles Haig mentions that it was known that the enemy was driving a gallery under Hill 60, but by careful listening it was judged that if our offensive began on the date arranged the enemy's gallery would just fail to reach us, and this proved correct.

BAD WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Field-Marshal Haig points out that the enemy did his utmost to prevent the advance in Flanders using up no fewer than 78 divisions in the attempt. Nevertheless, it was the immeense natural difficulties accentuated by the abnormally wet weather rather than the magnitude of the enemy's resistance which prevented a complete capture of the Passchendaele ridge. Time after time rain enforced lulls enabling the "practically beaten enemy" to reorganise and bring up reinforcements behind the sea of mud which constituted his main protection.

Field-Marshal Haig emphasises that owing to the necessity for taking over an additional section of the line from the French we were very definitely handicapped in the battle of Arras. This handicap was subsequently increased by the difficulty of obtaining adequate drafts to be assimilated into the divisions and divisions to be trained.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF STRUGGLE.

The general conditions of the struggle in 1917 were very different from those contemplated by the aforementioned allied military conference. A great general simultaneous offensive then agreed upon did not materialise. Events in Russia enabled the Germans to bring forty fresh divisions from the Russian to the Western Front and this and the events in Italy imposed a far heavier task on the British and French than was anticipated.

MOST SUSTAINED OFENSIVES OF THE WAR.

However, the British armies maintained vigorous and continuous offensives from April to November except for short intervals due to weather, or in order to complete preparations. It was the longest and most successfully sustained offensive of the war, yielding 59,000 prisoners, nearly 400 guns and 2,000 machineguns, therefore without reckoning the possiblities which open up by gains in Flanders and without considering its effects on the other theatres there is every reason to be satisfied with the results achieved.

131 GERMAN DIVISIONS DEFEATED

The additional strength which the enemy obtained or may obtain from the events in Russia and Italy have already been largely discounted and the ultimate destruction of the enemy's forces has been brought appreciably nearer. In the operations at Arras, Messines, Lens and Ypres 131 German divisions were defeated by less than half that number of the British.

ARTILLERY PRAISED.

In paying a tribute to the Artillery, Sir Douglas Haig points out that in the battle of Ypres batteries operated practically unprotected month after month under continuous bombardment of gas and high explosives. He says instances could be multiplied when the signal from the infantry for urgent artillery support and warning that the gas was coming were received simultaneously. Gunners discarded their masks and obeyed the infantry's call with the full knowledge of the consequences.

LONG DISTANCE RAIDING.

As regards the Flying Corps Field-Marshal Haig mentions that long distance raiding became a recognised part of the preparations for an infantry attack. The bombing of aerodromes at great distances behind the enemy lines was intensified in several cases and the enemy was thus compelled to abandon particular aerodromes. Reprisal raids on German towns were carried out whenever weather permitted. Sir Douglas Haig emphasises, however, that the enemy shows no signs of relaxing his aerial efforts, hence he lays stress on the need for liberal supply of most efficient machines.

Field-Marshal Haig mentions that the carrier pigeons proved extremely valuable for conveying information from units to head quarters. He says that the British mad increasing use of gas which was almost nightly discharged along the entire front.

HUGE BRITISH CAPTURES IN 1917.

114,544 PRISONERS AND 781 GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 5-15 p.m. Jan. 9.

The War Office states that the British captures in 1917 were:—

In Western theatre 73,131 prisoners and 531 guns.
In Palestine 17,646 prisoners and 108 guns
In Mesopotamia 15,944 prisoners and 124 guns.
In East Africa 6,728 prisoners and 13 guns.
At Salonika 1,095 prisoners.
Total 114,544 prisoners and 781 guns.

BRITISH LOSSES IN 1917.

The British losses were:—

In the Western theatre, approximately 27,200 prisoners and 166 guns.
In Palestine 610 prisoners.
In Mesopotamia 267 prisoners.
In East Africa 100 prisoners.
At Salonika 202 prisoners.
Total 28,379 prisoners and 166 guns.

WORLD'S BALANCE OF POWER

GREATLY IN FAVOUR OF BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Jan. 9.

A well-known German military writer General Liebert in a significant article in the "Taegliche Rundschau" points out that the world's balance of power at present greatly favours Britain which now could not only proceed to the completion of the Cape to Cairo line but of a still more important overland route from Cairo to the Persian Gulf.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

General Liebert does not mention the possibility of a German military victory. He adds, "Whether Britain finally triumphs depends upon our diplomatic skill at the peace conference and hitherto the British diplomacy has been everywhere victorious."

GERMAN RECOGNITION OF FINNISH REPUBLIC.

DUE TO HOPES OF EXPLOITING FINLAND ECONOMICALLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 9.

Speeches in the Reichstag show that the German recognition of the Finnish republic is due to hopes of exploiting Finland economically.

FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY STATIONS BOMBED.

SIX HOSTILE AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8-5 a.m. Jan 9.

A French communiqué says:—After a lively bombardment the enemy attempted to approach our lines in the region of Bethincourt on the left of the Meuse, but our fire broke up the attempt and inflicted loss on the assailants.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down or seriously damaged. Our air squadrons heavily bombed at night the aniline works at Ludwigshafen, the railway station at Freiburg-im-Breisgau the aerodrome at Neu Breisbach and factories at Rombach, Maizieres and Hagendingen.

WORK OF AIRCRAFT DESIGN DECEMBER.

In spite of intense cold and unfavourable weather our pilots in December brilliantly maintained their superiority and destroyed or put out of action seventysix enemy aeroplanes. We lost nineteen machines during the month.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAID NORTH OF SEICHEPREZ.

150 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 5-15 p.m. Jan. 9.

Last night's French communiqué said:—In the region north of Seicheprez we successfully raided the enemy lines, penetrating on a front of fifteen hundred metres where the shelters were destroyed, our troops returning with 150 prisoners.

ENEMY RAID NEAR BULLECOURT REPULSED.

BRITISH RAID ON RAILWAY STATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 5-15 p.m. Jan. 9.

In last night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig said: A local attack supported by flammenwerfer gained footing in our trenches eastward of Bullecourt but a counter-attack restored the line. Eighteen Germans were taken prisoners.

Our aeroplanes last night bombed the Roulers and Courtrai railway stations.

BRITISH ARTILLERY SUCCESSES.

ENEMY AERODROMES RAIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8-5 a.m. Jan. 9.

A British communiqué from Italy says:—Our artillery achieved several successes during the past week and the success in air was well maintained. We destroyed eight machines and drove down two others. One of ours was lost.

There was much snow yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8-5 a.m. Jan. 9.

A British communiqué says:—An enemy party raided a post in the neighbourhood of Flesquieres and some of our men are missing. There was hostile cannonading in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt and Passchendaele.

WESTERN FRONT IN GRIP OF WINTRY WEATHER.

DEVASTATING EXPLOSION AT GRIESHEIM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Jan. 9.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says the whole Western front is in the grip of the wintry weather and that a blizzard is now raging.

A letter found on a dead German relates that a great explosion at Griesheim recently was followed by a huge fire which spread rapidly causing an explosives shed to be blown sky high. Numbers were killed and the disaster caused many inhabitants to flee to Frankfurt.

HUGHES CABINET RESIGNS.

TUDOR SUMMONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8-5 a.m. Jan. 9.

The Hughes Cabinet has resigned. Mr. Tudor has been summoned.

RESTRICTIONS ON PROVINCIAL BUTCHERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8-5 a.m. Jan. 9.

Provincial butchers have been licensed to buy only half as much as in October. The surpluses will be sent to London.

BRITISH GALLANTRY.

SPLENDID CONDUCT OF MEN.

DURING LOSS OF DESTROYERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 9.

In connection with the loss of the three British destroyers off the Dutch coast during the night of 22nd and 23rd December it transpires that they had fulfilled successfully most important duties. When the first one was hit below the waterline, other destroyers, risking mines and submarines, unhesitatingly responded to the call for assistance. Everything that would float was thrown overboard to the men in the water and many were saved by this means.

While the other destroyer was sinking all on board were taken off most skilfully and everyone behaved in accordance with the highest traditions. The surgeon after being hours in the water attended to the wounded as soon as he was rescued.

ARMY'S DEBT TO NAVY.

UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINISM THWARTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan 8.
Recd. 8-5 a.m. Jan. 9.

Field-Marshal Haig in a despatch reviewing last year's operations pays a tribute to the navy. He says the debt which the army owes to the navy grows ever greater and is deeply realised by British armies in France. As a result of its unceasing vigilance the enemy's hope that unrestricted submarinism would hamper our operations in France and Flanders was signally disappointed. Immense quantities of ammunition and material required for the army and large numbers of men continue to reach us with unfailing regularity.

MR. LLOYDGEORGE'S SPEECH

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. Jan. 8.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 9.

The German press comments unfavourably on Mr. Lloyd-George's speech.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," the "Berlin Post" and the "Kreuz Zeitung" assert that Mr. Lloyd-George's terms are those of victor

The "Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung" says:—Mr. Lloyd-George and the British Labour party desire Alsace-Lorraine for France and the German colonies: Arabia, Syria and Palestine for Britain and the talk of indemnity by Germany. It is waste of words to reply.

The "Boersen Courier" says:—The speech is an attempt to isolate Germany by intimidating her allies.

The "Tages Zeitung" says:—Peace ca only be attained by the defeat of Britain.

KING OF BAVARIA'S SPEECH.

The King of Bavaria in a speech declared "We must fight until the enemy accepts conditions. The enemy's terms are exorbitant and not an inch of German groun will be given up."

AUSTRIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 9.

Austrian newspapers regard Mr. Lloyd-George's terms as those of the victors to the vanquished.

The "Neue Freie Presse" says the speech means that force shall decide and shows that Britain does not desire peace.

The "Reichspost" declares that the speech is a useless contribution to humanity which desires peace.

DUTCH COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8-5 a.m. Jan 9.

The Dutch comment on Mr. Lloyd George's speech reveals the disappointment at the destruction of all hope of the Entente participating in peace negotiations at present.

The "Telegraaf" says what the peac Entente wants is a peace satisfying everybody except those wishing to enrich themselves at the expense of other nationalities.

BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED AND SUNK.

TEN MEN REPORTED LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 9.

The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean. Ten men were lost.

U. S. COAL EXPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8-5 a.m. Jan. 9.

The Fuel Administrator recommends that coal shall only be exported for war purposes, or for exchange with commodities that the United States needs.

OPERATION NORTH OF ADEN.

ENEMY DEFENCES AT HATUM DESTROYED.

SEVERE CASUALTIES INFLICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8-5 a.m. Jan. 9.

The War Office says it is reported from Aden that a strong reconnaissance in the direction of Hatum and Jabir resulted in the destruction of Hatum's defences. The enemy's casualties were severe.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for India, dated 8th January:—

The General Officer Commanding Aden reports that on January 5th a strong reconnaissance was made towards Hatum and Jabir, the defences of the former being destroyed by our troops. An aeroplane co-operated with our artillery, which did great execution on the enemy's infantry in the open, with direct observation at effective range. The enemy suffered seriously both from our artillery and rifle fire.

GENERAL LIZE KILLED.

IN ACTION ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 8.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 9.

General Lize, commanding the French artillery on the Italian front has been killed

VIOLENT ENEMY SURPRISE.

ARTILLERY FIRING AT MONTE ASOLONE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 9.

A wireless German official communiqué reports a violent enemy surprise. the artillery firing throughout the day at Monte Asolone and north of Vidor.

DRASTIC CONTROL OF ENEMY PRESS.

SEVERE ORDERS ABOUT NEWS PUBLICATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 9.

A series of secret instructions to German newspapers, dated 1917, which has fallen into the hands of the State Department and is now published, affords illuminating evidence of the minute care the War Lords take to direct public opinion in the Fatherland. The instructions reveal how the character of newspaper articles must conform to prescribed terms, infractions resulting in ruthless punishment. Labour disturbances, and food, coal and other problems are banned, as likewise serious economic conditions, while advertisements of dog flesh for sale are prohibited.

The view must be taken that it is impossible to bring five American divisions overseas to train by the end of 1917 and the situation in Russia must be viewed as caused by the Entente in the hope that Russia would continue till the Americans arrived. The press is ordered to emphasise that the enemy offensive has utterly failed on all fronts. References to the Leipzig and Koenigsberg disturbances are prohibited, and also news concerning purchases of clothing in occupied districts and Switzerland, and German importations from abroad, especially Holland.

ENEMY PLANS IN THE WEST.

BIG OFFENSIVE EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 9.

In his weekly review of the war, Mr. Baker states that advices seemingly confirm that the German higher command contemplates a big offensive on the western front and will strain every fibre to attain success. He recalls the sixteen great battles in Flanders in which the British were uniformly victorious, and says that the French and British armies can be relied upon to withstand the shock.

The French success has turned the scales against the Austrians and Germans on the Italian front and the invaders are now confronted with tremendous transport difficulties.

REGIMENTAL STORES DESTROYED,

FIRE IN CAMP NEAR GANESHKHIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Jan. 9.

A camp near Ganeshkhind had part of its regimental stores destroyed as the result of a fire which occurred in one of its hutments at 8 o'clock last night. The shed, which was nearly a hundred feet long, contained in addition to stores mentioned shoemakers' and tailors' shops belonging to private contractors who had premises in the camp, a cycle dealer's shop and other goods, most of which were destroyed. On an alarm being given British troops in the neighbouring camps were turned out and helped to fight the flames, which threatened to spread to other sheds in the same locality. Though the shed in question could not be saved other parts of the camp suffered no damage. The fire lasted till 2 a.m.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON INDIAN RAIS.

BY AN ARMY OFFICER.

A DELHI SENSATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

Before Mr. Currie, Additional District Magistrate, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, rais, Delhi, filed a complaint against Lieut. Widdicombe, Indian Army, Delhi, under Section 504 and 323 I.P.C. for alleged assault. The complainant said he arrived at Delhi railway station by the Punjab Mail from Calcutta between 12 and 1 a.m., on 8th January 1918, and as he came out of the gate of the railway platform his servant, Makaro, came up to him weeping. On being asked, the servant informed the complainant that he had been kicked by a Sahib. The complainant, thereupon, asked the servant why and by whom he had been kicked and in reply the servant pointed to three Europeans, saying that one of them had kicked him. Upon this the complainant asked his friend Lala Bala Pershad, who was with him, to go and enquire of these men if any of them had kicked the servant and, if so, for what fault. The complainant finding that they were getting into a tonga ready to leave, himself approached them to ascertain if his servant had been kicked by any one of them for any fault, so that he might repremand his servant if necessary. Instead of replying to the complainant's query, the accused grew insolently threatening and said, "What the hell are you talking" and gave him a stunning blow in the right eye, smashing the eye glasses.

The Magistrate summoned the accused on the 15th of January.

INDIGNATION AMONG INDIAN PUBLIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, banker and honorary magistrate, Delhi, while returning from Calcutta on the 7th January, alleges that he was insulted by a European Lieutenant in the Indian Army outside Delhi railway station, causing injuries to his right eye. A complaint has been filed against the officer. A great stir has been caused and indignation prevails among Indian citizens.

ILL-TREATING PURDAH LADY PASSENGERS.

RAILWAY GUARD CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 9.

A. F. Cuffley, a guard on the M. and S. M. Railway, was charged with having interfered with the comfort of two Mahomedan "gosha" ladies, who for want of room in second class were travelling in first class with the permission of railway officials, having agreed to pay additional fare. On a complaint made by two European ladies, who were travelling in the same compartment, the guard compelled the "gosha" ladies to leave the compartment. The guard was convicted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Ranipet and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

The Sessions Judge of North Arcot referred the case to the High Court with a recommendation that the conviction should be set aside. Their Lordships Justice Abdur Rahim and Justice Napier upheld the conviction and sentence.

FARIDPUR EXHIBITION.

DEMONSTRATION OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
FARIDPUR, Jan. 6.

The Faridpur Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was opened yesterday afternoon by the President, Mr. J. G. Dunlop, I.C.S. Several European ladies and almost all the official and non-official gentlemen of the town, also several Zemindars of the district, attended. The Hon. Babu Ambica Charan Majumdar addressed the meeting and paid a high tribute to Mr. Dunlop and the other official and non-official gentlemen whose whole-hearted devotion had made this year's exhibition a successful one.

Practical demonstrations of cottage industries will be shown and Captain Petaval, Principal of the Cossimbazar Polytechnic Institute, has sent several exhibits to show what technical education has done and can do for the country.

In the stall of the Government Agricultural Department numerous varieties of agricultural products of the district are being shown. A small garden has been laid out near the exhibition rooms, where some of the suitable crops of the district are shown. Practical demonstrations with the Meston plough and Junior hoe will be held throughout the period the exhibition lasts.

In the exhibit of the Veterinary Department, country drugs which can be used very simply, have been placed side by side with the scientific medicines. In another stall specially arranged by the Deputy Director of Fisheries, improved methods of the rearing, smoking and curing of fish will be shown. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has also taken a stall to show to the public what the co-operative movement has done for the province.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN KAIRA.

GUJARAT SABHA'S APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan 9.

The Secretaries of the Gujarat Sabha have wired to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay that pending the disposal of their representation to Government on the 1st instant for suspension of recovery of land revenue in Kaira District, Government may be pleased to direct that recovery should not be commenced. As undue pressure for recovery was reported to be exercised, orders have already been issued by Mamlatdars to recover full assessment except in very few cases, and as result thereof stringent methods for recovery are being adopted by some talatis. This causes great hardship on the agriculturists, some of whom are forced to sell their lands and get money at very high rate of interest.

WEALTH OF INDIAN FORESTS.

DEVELOPMENT RETARDED BY DEPARTMENTAL RULES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Gauhati, January 7.—The Indian Industrial Commission on the 7th examined four witnesses. Mr. O. A. Byrne, proprietor, Tezpur Saw Mills, said the saw mill next to tea is the most important industry, but it is absolutely dependent on the Forest Department for its existence. It seems, he said, the Forest Department is more intent on securing a slight access of revenue than in encouraging trade and industries. There is even now a great demand for forest produce, which after the war will doubtless be greatly enhanced, but the excessive royalty, deficient transport facilities and obstructive regulations bar the way. He suggested a revision of the rules and regulations of the Forest Department for the supply of raw material.

Rai Sahib Monmohan Lahiri, member, Provincial Industries Committee, suggested the starting of demonstration farms on the following lines:—(1) Weaving by improved looms, (2) silk-reeling and if possible silk spinning, (3) manufacture of matches, (4) electroplating and typing and (5) sheet metal works.

RISING IN CHIN COUNTRY.

ORDER RESTORED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 9.

In connection with the recent rising in the Chin country it is announced that order has been restored and tribesmen who were resisting Government officers are now offering submission and are handing in their guns.

PROF. KARVE'S WIDOWS' HOME.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE FOR JAIN STUDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 9.

A new boarding house with accommodation for twenty Jain lady students studying in Prof. Karve's Hindu Widows' Home and Girls' School has been opened at Hingne Budruk under the supervision of Mrs. Godubai Upadhya, who will be its resident Superintendent. Provision has been made for giving ten scholarships.

DEFAMATION SUIT AGAINST THE "MUSLIM."

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 9.

Mr. T. J. Tasker, District Magistrate passed orders in the complaint of defamation preferred by Mr. Mahomed Rahman against M. Syed Ghouse Mohiruddin, Abdul Baseeth Bary and Abdul Mazbar alleging that the accused caused to be published in the paper "Muslim" certain matter defamatory regarding the discovery of a quarry of lithographic stones in Hyderabad, the facts of which have previously appeared. The magistrate discharged the first accused as there was no corroborative evidence to show that he abetted the publication and framed charges against the other two under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code and posted the case for defence.

"LIABILITY OF CO-PARCENERS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly correct an inadvertent error which has crept into the report of the case published in your to-day's issue under the heading "Liability of Co-parceners"? The Full Court limited the decree against the first four defendants to the extent of the assets in their hands not out of the property of the deceased Virupaksha but out of the joint family estate.—Yours, &c.,

YOUR REPORTER.

January 9, 1918.

It is understood that it has been decided that in future plague returns for the whole of India shall be compiled for publication a week later than hitherto.

"IN THE FLANDERS HELL."

GERMAN VIEW OF THE FIGHT.

The Berlin *Post* publishes a letter from the field headed "In the Flanders Hell," in which the writer says that the struggle just experienced surpasses anything so far experienced by the Germans in all the greatest battles in the recent fighting in the West.

"For weeks, day and night," he says, "the British kept our position under fire. Ever fiercer burned the glowing stream that poured crackling down upon us. Every day this fire grew hotter. Our artillery replied powerfully. The Army *communiqué* spoke of a concentration of enemy artillery fire on individual sectors. Even we cannot describe what that means. The history of the world has never seen anything more awful. All calibres were brought into action, and a crater of unprecedented extent opened beside the others, was excavated afresh, swallowed up the old ones, spread out beyond the lime trees, and threw up the hinterland. Nothing remained intact of all that nights of hard labour under the enemy's fire had created. The destroying fire did its work with depressing thoroughness, seeming to extinguish all life, and now came the turn of the smoke shells. Thick smoke lay before our eyes, so that we could see nothing, and yet ever further forward must we push our deathdefying posts. A real fog is mere patchwork compared with this artificial fog, which the British send out in order to veil their dispositions. When this appeared inadequate the enemy employed gas, and the evil mists came rolling towards our lines and passed over them; only our gas-masks prevented the field headed "In the Flanders Hell," in The gas had a singular effect on our weapons: all iron was covered with thick rust. The English now judged that they had done enough preparatory work, for suddenly drumfire started with the most terrifying effect. Shells of the heaviest calibre thundered across, with mines, machine-gun volleys, and handgrenades all uniting in a blood-curdling, hellish pandemonium such as even a Dante would never be able to describe.

"German nerves held out with the utmost resolution, constantly awaiting the moment when the hurricane of fire would break loose. And the storm came. In the neighbouring sector flame-throwers were turned on; against this murderous engine no measures avail. There is nothing for it but to get back into the rearward positions. And then the enemy was on us. Tank after Tank loomed forward. These monsters appeared invincible, and if one of them was hit by a heavy shell the guns and machine-guns inside were kept going unremittingly, until finally their iron hail reached our lines. And behind the Tanks came Scots and Canadians. We see nothing but endless rows of enemies. At last our reserves deliver a counter-attack Murder breaks out afresh. All the events of history are but small episodes compared with this fury. Step by step the battle swayed backwards and forwards, till gradually the enemy pressed up to the border of our old lines. The battle ebbed away, but no rest came, no relief. We had to make fresh cover before Tommy returned. Between us lay the ruins of Tanks and dead enemies in masses on each other, among them many brave comrades. The field of dead became once more a battleground."

SCANDINAVIAN TIES.

The announcement that a meeting of the Scandinavian Monarchs is to be held at Christiania has come as a surprise, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the "Times," in mail week. A conference of Ministers at Copenhagen was expected. The newspapers write what is commonly written on such occasions. As a matter of fact, the public is not interested in the meeting of the Kings, and is wholly absorbed in the problem of providing the necessaries of life.

During recent debates in the Norwegian Storthing when the Administration was charged with serious mismanagement of the negotiations for imports of foodstuffs, and regarding measures for bread rationing the Prime Minister, M. Knudsen, referred to the possibility of drawing upon Denmark's abundance of grain. At the first signs of opposition here it was explained that M. Knudsen's declaration was a subterfuge resorted to in order to meet a difficult Parliamentary situation. Another statement was made in responsible Danish quarters to the effect that, although an abundance did not exist in Denmark, the people should support their Scandinavian brethren when they were really distressed, even if their own rations had to be reduced.

These statements, of course, were received with mixed feelings at a time when a further reduction of the small wheaten bread allowances had been already announced, when the production of butter had declined 15 per cent, and butter-cards permitting only about half a pound to be consumed, weekly per head, were expected to be issued in December, and when fat was hardly procurable.

In such circumstances the Washington message that negotiations were in progress between the United States and neutrlas for the export of foodstuffs caused lively interest in the statements, which, however, especially concerning Denmark, were so vague that it was impossible to form definite conclusions as to the future. Still no objections have been made to the suggestion that Denmark, should assist Norway. The Danish people apparently agree with the statement of the President of the Norwegian Storthing, M. Mowinckel—namely, that if the choice lay between agreement with American and a breach of Scandinavian ties, it were better to starve than to separate.

PARTNERSHIP OF NATIONS.

MR. ASQUITH ON PEACE AIMS.

Mr. Asquith was interviewed in mail week by Mr. Edward Marshall for the "Observer"—it is said to be the first interview he has ever given to any correspondent—and there was published in that newspaper an important statement of his views on the nature of the peace at which the Allies aim. After emphasising Germany's responsibility for the war, he declared that there is not the slightest taint of an aggressive or even a vindicate purpose in any one of the objects for which the Allies are fighting. "Their common aim is enfranchisement, security, compensation for past and prevention of future international crimes."

Regarding the formula of "no annexation and no indemnities," which (wherever it was invented) has of late been most loudly proclaimed from Russia, Mr. Asquith said: "As is the case with so many other generalities, it is excellent or misleading according to the sense in which its terms are interpreted and understood. We should be stultifying all our professions, and throwing away the incalculable sacrifices which we have made, if we were to submit to a so-called peace which left France still despoiled, and Italy as a nation still truncated and incomplete; which did not curtail the Turk's powers and opportunities of misgovernment; which did not provide for an emancipated and restored Belgium; for an enlarged and autonomous Serbia; for the creation in Poland, the prey in the past of dynastic and military ambitions, of a united and self-governing State; and for the free and secure development of Roumania and of the South-Eastern Slavs. These are illustrations, all of them involving compensation or rectification of boundaries, or both. They can be pursued with clean hands and a clear conscience by the democracies of the world. For, indeed, their achievement has become one of the conditions precedent to the assured and fruitful future of democracy itself. But these geographical and ethnological redistributions and material compensations, necessary as they have become, do but clear the road to the attainment of an end which is of supreme importance not only to the nationalities of Europe but to all civilised mankind."

Discussing the recent grouping of the European States, Mr. Asquith said it was not only more or less accidental; it was, as the course of events proved, in the highest degree precarious. Such a state of international relations, without any solid foundation, ethnical or political, was bound by its very instability to stimulate naval and military activity.

RE-GROUPING OF PEOPLES.

"The first thing needed," Mr. Asquith proceeded, "is, without doubt, not a re-establishment of the balance of power, but the removal of one of the chief of the chronic causes of unsettlement by the emancipation and re-grouping of subject peoples in accordance with their aspirations and interests. This would go a long way to heal the festering sores which Europe has inherited from dynastic ambitions, from diplomatic chicane, from military rapacity.

"But it is clear that if the peace which has become the first interest of a bleeding and devastated world is to be something more than a breathing space or a passing interlude, we cannot be content with a mere repainting of the map. Nor must our reconstruction concern Europe alone. We must aim at setting up a world-wide peace partnership, of which all the civilised communities will be members on a level footing, with equal rights and reciprocal duties. The wanton recourse to the use of force by one nation against another must be guarded against, and in time superseded by a common agreement to submit disputes to the common judgment, and, in case of need, to unite the strength of all by appropriate means in order to give effect to the common will. Subject to these conditions each country must possess absolute freedom to pursue at home, in accordance with the wishes of its own people, its own ideals of self-development.

"To the attainment, even gradual and partial, of such a reconstruction there is a preliminary step the mere mention of which would only four years ago have ensured for its advocate the contempt of 'practical' men, but which, through the terrific and irreparable desolation of war, as we have learnt to know it, has now come within the range, and before long will come within the grasp, of the world's statesmanship. That step is the progressive limitation of armaments. These changes, which involve the 'definite repudiation of militarism as the governing factor in the relation of States,' will not be brought about by a stroke of the pen or by an avalanche of rhetoric. They will involve the creation of that which must be, in the first instance, a tentative and elastic machinery and a system of procedure judicial, consulative and executive. They must aim from the beginning at something more than the negative functions of policing the world and preventing breaches of the peace; at nothing less than 'a partnership of the nations in the joint pursuit of a freer and fuller life for the countless millions who, by their efforts and their sacrifices, generation after generation, maintain the progress and enrich the inheritance of humanity.'" (Speech at Queen's Hall, August 4, 1916.)

In conclusion, Mr. Asquith said that while we salute the soldiers of the United States with gratitude and enthusiasm as fellow-fighters in the war for liberty, we hail them also as pioneers of the great partnership which will associate America and ourselves in the creation of a new future for mankind.

POONA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 9.

This year the session of the Poona District Conference will take place at Lonavla on the 26th and 27th instant under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar of Bombay.

LITTLE STORIES FROM FRANCE.

SNAPSHOTS OF AMERICA AT THE WAR

Just an ordinary country cross-road somewhere in France, with one weather-beaten sign pointing eastward and another to the north. It is a great spot in American history, whether history ever admits it or not.

On a mean, rainy night not long ago America's first troops to enter the trenches in the great war turned off at that cross-road writes Mr. James. W. Regler in the "Daily Express." They left their old world when they passed that spot and dropped down the hill in darkness and rain to their new world of shells and bullets, mud, sleet, gas and the flickering night-lights that hang overhead, throwing a glare on No Man's Land.

Some of the Sammies didn't come back. And when they marched into the gloom beyond the cross-roads they all knew perfectly well that some weren't coming back.

THE LONG WAIT.

They were brought up to the rear areas several days before entering the trenches. The orders were secret in the strictest sense. Commanders were the only ones who knew when the orders would come to move up to the trenches. After twenty-four hours of waiting in damp, musty billets the Sammies began to explore their villages. There was a reaction from the nervous tension of their first night near the front. So they prowled around the villages on friendly terms with the civilians; they bought little souvenirs and waited.

Just at dusk one night they were ordered to move. Soon afterward a long line of machine guns trailed out of one village. The mules splashed through mud and water and the wheels grated on the hard road bottom beneath the muddy surface. Hunched up on the limbers the drivers sat with slickers pulled over their heads. The gun teams walked beside the limbers. Their feet were soaked before the first mile was covered, and they might not get a chance to change socks for days.

Some French soldiers came out of a cafe near the cross-roads. The open door threw a slice of yellow light across the road, revealing the steaming mules, the camouflaged limbers, and their complements of Sammies, likewise glistening as the rain rolled off their waterproofs.

PROMISE FULFILLED.

One Frenchman yelled "Vive l'Amerique!" The others stood silent as if watching the fulfilment of America's promise.

The line came to the cross-roads in time to see the last of the riflemen swallowed up into the darkness. They followed after, and the rolling kitchens brought up the rear, dropping sparks from the grates as the wheels dipped into muddy ruts. The sparks sizzled and went out.

To those who stood at the cross-roads there came the sound of a marching column, gradually diminishing.

A field ambulance whirled past like an excited cockroach. The single lamp at the cross-roads threw a light on the eastward signpost. It said "Blankville, six kilometres." A little over three miles.

Blankville is in the German lines.

The French people applaud anything American, whether it's American or not.

To-night an ipersonator ran through his list of celebrities, living and dead, at the local theatre. There was a Kitchener, a Lloyd George, a Poincare, and a Douglas Haig.

"My next will be General Pershing," he announced and disappeared behind the screen to the tune of wild applause.

He reappeared as Pershing—in a Belgian officer's coat, a Serbian cap, British spiral puttees, and wearing a grey moustache that drooped like Sorry Tom's.

He might have been Hindenburg or Cadorna or all thef resemblance to Pershing. But the house went wild which proves the point.

NATIONAL AIRS.

Our bands play some tunes better than they toot the "Marseillaise," but they play the French anthem better than the poilu bands play ours.

Five Sammy bands crashed into the "Marseillais" one at a time as Marshal Joffre passed down the line of troops during his review. The first two were *tres el punke*, to quote one muledriver's French. The other three played better—almost as well as the average French soldier band.

But when a band of poilus the same afternoon attempted "The Star-Spangled Banner" the anthem was camouflaged under a lot of unconventional trills and musical flourishes.

Neither side did as well with the other fellows' hymn as it could have done with its own, but we mangled the "Marseillaise" less than they tortured "The tar-Spangled Banner."

Sammy is trying to learn French, but he hasn't much use for the latest dictionary to appear in camp. He hasn't the time, inclination, money, or capacity to try out thia vocabulary.

It contains about 300 words with the French equivalents. Among the 300 are thirty kinds of drinks, including red wine, white wine, Rhine wine, Burgundy, champagne, claret, port, rum, brandy, and Benedictine.

As a sop to prohibition the list ends up like a lunch-counter menu with "tea, coffee, milk," and you almost expect to find "Tables for ladies" at the bottom of the page.

Railway engineer regiments will help the army doctors to save the lives of wounded Sammies. The man with the spade and pickaxe will do his bit to keep the wounded moving once they start from the temporary dressing-stations just back of the front lines.

Light railways run right up to the dressing-stations from the field hospitals, situated back where the shells don't fall so thickly. The lines must be kept clear to save the lives of gravely wounded men. If a section of track is buried or knocked skyhigh by the burst of a Boche 380m. shell, the engineers will be there to uncover the rails or insert a new length of track and ties.

It is a dangerous job the engineers will tackle. When the fight is on and the Boche warms up our back areas with shellfire some engineers will be giving their lives to keep the light railways clear and save the lives of others.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE OUTER WORLD.

At King's College, Strand, on November 7th Professor A. F. Pollard delivered the third of a series of six public lectures upon "The Empire and the Outer World," in which he dealt with the aspect of the Monroe Doctrine in its relationship to the whole world. The chair was occupied by Viscount Bryce, O.M.

The lecturer said that the origin of the Monroe Doctrine was distinctly interesting, inasmuch as its formulation was due to John Quincy Adams, who was Secretary of State under the famous President with whose name it was associated; whilst even the former was not the sole author, as was proved by a despatch from the Russian Ambassador in 1814, in which it was stated that the doctrine of the dominant party in the United States included a number of principles which were practically synonymous with those contained in the Monroe formula that followed.

It would be remembered that Monroe was not elected President until 1817. Broadly speaking, Monroe's famous message to Congress placed a veto upon the intervention of any European Power in the Western Hemisphere; whilst the United States Government, on the other hand, undertook to abstain from forceful participation in purely European affairs. But since that era the United States had grown too large and the world had become too small for such a policy of isolation. Paradoxical though it might appear in the midst of the present war, it could with every truth be affirmed that the world to-day was more united than it had ever been in its whole history. The world struggle was essentially a civil war, and as in every other civil war, the first quarrel had arisen over the articles of association. The cause of the contest turned upon a dispute as to whether the world should be ruled by the force of argument or by the argument of force. In conclusion, Professor Pollard urged that the Monroe Doctrine was by no means a dead letter. On the contrary, its main principles, instead of being applicable to one continent alone, had been extended to all the continents of the earth.

LORD BRYCE AND A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Viscount Bryce, whilst expressing an opinion that the Monroe Doctrine was sound and wholesome in principle when it was formulated, stated that recent world events had made it impossible for it to be carried out within the strict meaning of its original limits. The Western and European hemispheres were daily being brought into closer relationship; and when Germany laid down her arrogant maritime policy, which was particularly directed against the United States, the Government of the latter nation was in honour bound to resent it.

Again, if the United States had refrained from throwing in her lot with the Allies, and by some chance Germany had managed to win the war, she would assuredly have been embroiled in the aftermath. One of the first acts of a victorious Germany would have been the annexation of Southern Brazil, where there was a large German population, who had left the Fatherland with the object of escaping from its arbitrary laws. Admittedly—as he could testify from personal experiences when visiting Brazil—those settlers were not at all anxious to resume life under the rule of the Imperial Government. But who could doubt but what Germany would have intervened in the hour of her triumph, offering as an excuse that her "unfortunate people" were being deprived of the full advantages of German Kultur, and that it was to their interests that they should be united to the land of their fathers?

The Old World and the New World had to-day been brought in the closest intimacy, continued Lord Bryce, and their political relations could no longer be separated. There was, indeed, urgent need for a League of Nations, the policy of which should be much larger and higher than that of the Monroe Doctrine. It should take the form of a League of Nations that loved freedom and justice, and which would endeavour to secure those blessings of the whole world, and not for the American Continent alone. He hoped that in the future there would be such a combination as would prevent aggression upon the weaker nations and secure tranquillity for all.

SOLDIER VOCALISTS.

A famous English concert singer back from the front says that he thinks the best vocalists are in the Scottish regiments, though the Welsh soldiers have greater technical skill in partsinging writes the "Daily Express." The English Tommies indulge in musichall songs, generally of a bygone era, and the Welsh and Scotch favour ballads of old days.

UNSINKABLE SHIPS.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press says that the Shipping Board has approved the building of twenty 4,000-ton unsinkable ships in the United States by the French Government. The unsinkable ships developed by French experts are said to have withstood a torpedo attack in a test in which four shots were fired at the hull.

The Imperial Munitions Board has concluded negotiations at Washington by which large orders will be placed with Canadian plants by the United States Government for 75mm shells. The arrangement is stated to include the production in Canada of from 6,000,000 to 7,500,000 shells during the first seven months of 1918.

REVOLUTION IN PETROGRAD.

LENINIST SIEGE OF THE WINTER PALACE.

Describing the memorable events of November 7th, in Petrograd Reuter's correspondent there wired as follows:—The Smolny Institute is the headquarters of the Petrograd Soviet, and of the Revolutionary Military Committee which sprang from it.

Lenin, on making his appearance there, received an enthusiastic ovation. He was accompanied by his lieutenant, Zinovieff, who was wanted by the late Provisional Government. Both of them were unrecognizable. Lenin had shaved off his moustache, while Zinovieff had grown a beard.

The Smolny Institute has during its day played the part which the Duma played at the time of the Revolution in February. It is there that every one comes for instructions, and it is there that arrested persons are taken. It was there also that the Minister of Food Supplies, M. Prokopovitch was brought. He had been arrested in the street when he was in his motor-car with his wife. Later the Minister of Labour, M. Gvodzeff, was also brought there. In the corridors of the Institute animated discussions take place on the success and rapidity of the movement, and there is a general atmosphere of cheerfulness. A list of members of the new Government, which must be sanctioned by the Congress of Soviets, has already been placarded there.

Towards 5 o'clock the Soviet, which has become master of the whole city, began to isolate the Winter Palace, where practically the whole of the Government remained. Detachments occupied all the routes giving access to the Palace. On the quays, in the Millionnaya, the Nevsky Prospekt and the Admiralty Gardens, and even beyond the Marie Palace barricades were speedily erected at haphazard, made of logs taken from neighbouring wood depots, and planks from works under construction. Traffic was gradually stopped, and in the area thus isolated only the troops, armoured cars, and two anti-aircraft guns, placed near the Police Headquarters in the Nevsky Prospekt, remained. The trams were stopped on this part of the route, but a short distance beyond they are running as usual, and the ordinary service will be maintained. The disturbances which the actions of the Committee have occasioned are therefore purely local and temporary. Ordinary life is going on, with almost a tinge of indifference.

At 8 o'clock the besiegers requested the Ministers to leave the Winter Palace, giving them 20 minutes in which to make their departure. The latter, however, refused to leave. Shortly before this the Headquarters of the Petrograd garrison were occupied by the troops of the Petrograd Soviet. The Winter Palace was completely surrounded. As a result of the occupation of the Central Telephone Exchange its communications were interrupted. Opposite the Winter Palace on the right bank of the Neva the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul had for some while been in the hands of the Soviet, and therefore it directly threatened the former Imperial residence.

The first detachment of troops attempted to approach the Palace along the Millionnaya, but the machine-gun fire of its defenders stopped it. Owing to the resistance of the Guards of the Palace, which was being defended by officer cadets and the Women's Battalion, two destroyers, anchored in the Neva, fired four shells. At the same time armoured cars from the archway of the Morskaya leading into the Palace Square, also shelled the building. Firing ensued in which machine-guns rattled intermittently.

While the struggle thus began, the Provisional Government drafted another proclamation, signed by the Vice-President, M. Konovaloff, stating:—

"The Government can only hand over its power to the Constituent Assembly. It has therefore decided not to surrender, but to place itself under the protection of the people and the Army."

With this object a telegram was sent to General Headquarters, which replied that it would dispatch troops. At 10 p.m. the Government issued a further statement to the effect that the situation was still favourable, and that the Municipal Council and the Council of Peasants were on the side of the Government.

The fighting continued in the vicinity of the Palace. The guns of the warships and the armoured cars continued to fire at intervals until nearly 1 o'clock in the morning. During the evening four destroyers, a mine layer, and several mine-sweepers with landing forces were brought from Helsingfors and took part in the operations against the Palace. Finally, about 2 a.m., the forces of the Soviet succeeded in entering the Palace.

While the rifle and artillery fire was continuing in the vicinity of the former Imperial Palace a performance was given as usual at the Narodny Dom, where a large audience assembled to hear Chaliapin.

The Aero Club of America has passed a resolution urging the Congress to appropriate not less than £200,000,000 for building an emergency air fleet of huge warplanes as an offset to the mobility of the Germans on interior lines of communication. This sum, it is urged, should be in addition to the £200,000,000 needed to carry out the general aeronautic programme.

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COMRADES OF THE GREAT WAR.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

GENERAL SMUTS' MESSAGE.

A meeting was held on November 13th at the Mansion House to inaugurate the "Comrades of the Great War," a national organization for the promotion of the welfare of discharged soldiers and sailors. The body of the hall was filled by a representative gathering of public men and women interested in the well-being of ex-Service men.

The Lord Mayor (Mr. C. A. Hanson, M.P.) presided, and there was a large and influential gathering.

The following letter from General Smuts was read by the Lord Mayor:—

"It is with much regret that I find myself unable to attend the inaugural meeting of the Comrades of the Great War. I had fully intended to be with you, but owing to my sudden departure for the Italian front, I was compelled to cancel all my engagements in this country. At the present moment we are all ready to admit the duty of promoting the future well-being of the gallant men who have fought and bled to preserve the liberties and institutions which we prize. The Comrades of the Great War exist to keep this duty before us both now and in the future by forming themselves into a society to perpetuate the glorious spirit of comradeship which has carried them through so many months and years of stress and storm. When the time comes to reconstruct the shattered fabric of our civilization, there will still be need of this noble impulse, and I do not doubt that its inspiration will be felt in the activities of peace no less than in the strain of this great war. It will be impossible for us to repay more than a small part of the duty which we owe to all ranks of our brave soldiers and sailors and their dependents, but I feel that few agencies are likely to achieve more in this direction than the Comrades of the Great War, and on this account I commend the society to your support. Its constitution is framed in such a way that it will be able to express the thoughts and feelings of those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, and to whose efforts will be mainly due the new world order, based upon freedom and public right, which must come into existence at the close of this terrible struggle.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say how much I sympathize with the objects in view. The qualities of heroism, courage, patience, and self-sacrifice which have gone into the war are too valuable an asset to let drift, and I hope that sister organizations will spring up in every part of the Empire, and that they will be affiliated, cemented by the bonds of comradeship, into one great band of men, who, having destroyed the autocratic militarism of Germany by their valour and self-sacrifice, will foster all these great ideals and be ever an example to rising generations."

GIFTS OF £35,000.

It was announced that the following gifts had already been subscribed or guaranteed to the funds of the organization:—Mr. Charles Cain, £10,000; Mr. H. R. Gordon Wantney, £5,000; Captain M. Pope, £5,000; Sir Alfred Mond, £5,000; Major David Davies, M.P., £5,000; Colonel Sir J. Norton Griffiths, £5,000.

Lord Beresford moved the following resolution:—

This meeting, representative of every section of the national life of the nation, pledges itself on behalf of the people of the United Kingdom to advance and safeguard by every legitimate means the welfare of the discharged and demobilized officers and men of his Majesty's Navy and Army and Naval Auxiliary Services, and with a view to the achievement of this object appeals for the unqualified support of the entire community for the Comrades of the Great War—a national patriotic organization founded upon strictly democratic principles and for the single purpose of promoting the interest of those gallant men who by land and sea have defended the cause of human liberty during the greatest crisis in our history.

The meeting, said Lord Beresford, was called to inaugurate a great guild founded on patriotism and good comradeship. It was wished to maintain and develop the glorious spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty which had been shown so splendidly by the two great Services and by the mercantile marine. The object of the society—(A voice.—Is to conscript wounded soldiers.)

Lord Beresford.—The object of this great society is to bring about world-wide unity—(A voice.—Bosh! It's a Government scheme. Another voice.—Why don't you shoot that traitor? Get that man off the platform, and cries of "Look at the pacifists.")

The Lord Mayor.—These people have been sent here on purpose to interrupt this meeting. Will the police look after these men? There were further shouts of "picking the public's pockets" and replies of "Bolo," some booing, and cheers for the "National Federation," before the interruptors were shepherded out by policemen. They were "silver badge" men who apparently belonged to the National Federation of Discharged Soldiers, and resented the formation of what they regard as a rival organization. When they had gone the Lord Mayor said:—This just shows the appalling manner in which German money can even find its way into this country.

The resolution was seconded by Captain Towse, V.C., supported by Captain Donald Simson, of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, and adopted. A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor was carried, on the motion of Colonel Wilfred Ashley, M.P., seconded by Corporal H. T. Boatman, D.C.M.—"The Times."

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BRITISH WOMEN'S PARTY.

A WAR POLICY.

"We stand for a war till victory. We are resolutely opposed to all forms of compromise with the enemy. In particular we stand for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. We call for the adoption of more radical war measures."

In these words Miss Christabel Pankhurst expressed the war views of the new Women's Party at the inaugural meeting on November 7th at the Queen's Hall, London, over which she presided. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and a fine spirit of determination was displayed in the applause which greeted the new party's war policy. Miss Pankhurst was accompanied by her mother, Mrs Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond, and her earnest appeal to the women of the country to band themselves into a new party to enter the "political game" had a great effect on the large audience.

READY FOR EVERY SACRIFICE.

Miss Pankhurst said: "We believe if the war ended to-morrow in victory or defeat it would be said by history that Great Britain could have done more than she has done. That is not the fault of the people. They are ready for every sacrifice just as were the Belgians, the Serbs, the Italians, and the Russians.

"Quibbling about food rations is gambling with the life of the people. We are tired of voluntarism in this country. (Cheers.) We are tired of voluntary methods in economy. (Cheers.) If people are not to have luxuries, don't have them there to buy. What the newspapers tell us of the effect of treachery in high places in Russia and Italy even makes us feel that it is our duty to put forward this further demand, that efficient and loyal public services be guaranteed by riding all Government Departments of officials having enemy blood or connections and of all officials having pro-German and pacifist dealings. (Cheers.) What a simple proposition! And yet in a nation fighting for its life we cannot get it carried into effect. We also ask that there be proper co-ordination of the military, naval, and aerial machines of the Allies." (Loud cheers.)

She hoped that the tomfoolery that had been talked about the war being over by Christmas would stop. How the men who had said this would be able to face the public, in view of what had happened, she could not think. And they did not want to join a League of Nations of which Germany was a member. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Pankhurst gave an account of her visit to Russia, and said the internal conditions of that country were bad. Everything was run by committees, which were not a success. The vast majority of the people were loyal to the Allied cause.

NO TIME FOR TRIFLING.

Mrs. Drummond, who has been visiting South Wales and other industrial quarters, took credit for the women's movement for the defeat of the "down tools" policy which had been advocated in South Wales. Referring to the need for rationing, she said, "This is no time to delay, this is no time to trifle. The people will not long stand waiting in queues for the very necessities of life." She suggested that the large number of expert caterers could be utilised in a scheme of rationing.

Before the meeting closed contributions amounting to several hundred pounds were made to the fund of the new Women's Party.

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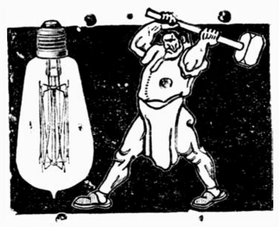

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DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
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Manager.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 9.

No rain of importance occurred in India. Unsettled conditions in the south-west of the Bay persist. Persian disturbance is approaching the North-west Frontier.

Forecast.—Few falls of rain in Lower Burma, south Madras and the North-west Frontier.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	30.014 Inches
Temperature of Air	75.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.0 "
Dew Point	62.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.657 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 "
Minimum do.	66.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,ENE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do do	136 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	Jan	h.	m	ft. in.	Jan	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	9	m 7	29	24 10	9	m 2	17	21 10
Thur.	10	m 8	30a	26 6		m 2	19a	17 3
		m 8	30	25 8	10	m 3	18	21 1
Fri	11	m 10	9a	27 8		m 3	5a	16 4
		m 9	37	25 11	11	m 4	9	20 3
		m 10	49a	28 9		m 3	56a	15 6
Sat.	12	m 10	27	26 8	12	m 4	52	19 3
		m 11	24a	29 8		m 4	3a	14 10
Sun.	13	m 11	16	27 5	13	m 5	33	18 4
						5	17a	14 6
Mon.	14	m 0	5	30 3	14	m 6	12	17 6
		0	3a	27 11		6	0a	14 6
Tues	15	m 0	43	30 6	15	m 6	52	16 11
		0	49a	28 2		6	43a	14 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise.	Sunset
M	9 (Wednesday)	M 7h 14m	M 6h 1 m
M	10 (Thursday	M 7h 14m	M 6h. 0m
M	11 (Friday)	M 7h 15m	M 6h 18 m.
M	12 (Saturday)	M 7h. 15m	M 6h 19 m.
M	13 (Sunday)	M 7h. 15m	M 6h 20 m.
M	14 (Monday)	M 7h. 15m	M 6h 21 m.
M	15 (Tuesday)	M 7h 15 m	M 6h 21m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h	m:
Last Quarter	Jan. 1918,	5	5	19.6 p.m.
New Moon	"	13	4	5.8 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	8	7.9 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	8	44 2 a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 9th January, 1918, was 30.130 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 89 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th January, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature has risen but is still in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind. Day temperature is in excess in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and become nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect; day temperature is also below normal in the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect; day temperature is also below normal in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Weather is unsettled near Ceylon Disturbed conditions from Persia appear to be advancing eastwards and light to moderate cloud has spread over the whole Baluchistan.

A few showers are likely in Baluchistan and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of January 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Jan.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	75.1	62.1	96 ..	..	2.46	+0.55
Do. (8th Jan) ..	77.4	60.0	99 ..	..	2.45	+0.59
Muskat	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..
Do. (8th Jan) ..	79.8	64.8	73 ..	..	0	—1.05
PUNJAB— ..						
Multan	71.3	44.8	79 ..	..	0.02	—0.33
Rawalpindi	66.5	35.4	87 ..	..	4.21	+2.53
Lahore	69.3	40.3	92 ..	..	0.06	—0.60
Hissar	74.0	46.1	87 ..	..	0 18	..
Ambala	70.7	42.3	89 ..	..	0.89	—0.80
Delhi	70.0	47.0	82 ..	..	0.19	—0.60
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.4	47.6	70 ..	..	0.06	—0.46
Mainpuri	72.8	47.9	85 ..	..	0.04	—0.74
Jhansi	73.9	41.3	80 ..	..	0	—0.63
Cawnpore	69.6	44.7	93 ..	..	0.40	—0.46
Allahabad	71.5	43.4	82 ..	..	0.39	—0.40
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	76.9	45.0	95 ..	..	0.02	—0.18
Karachi	77.0	59.1	86 ..	..	0	—0.28
Ajmer	73.0	42.6	78 ..	..	0	—0.52
Jaipore	75.7	54.1	64 ..	..	0	—0.45
Kotah	78.2	47.6	84 ..	..	0	—0.41
Mount Abu	69.0	50.9	30 ..	..	0	—0.42
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	80.6	45.9	44 ..	..	0	—0.15
Dwarka	80.7	59.1	85 ..	..	0	—0.06
Veraval	83.3	59.8	40 ..	..	0	—0.40
Rajkot	82.9	51.1	33 ..	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para ..	84.4	49.4	39 ..	..	0	—0.32
Surat	87.9	56.8	49 ..	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	84.4	56.9	37 ..	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	86.1	48.7	43 ..	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	76.5	44.9	48 ..	..	0	—0.38
Indore	78.9	45.4	63 ..	..	0	—0.50
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	71.3	44.3	61 ..	..	0.96	—0.03
Saugor	74.6	47.0	56 ..	..	0	—1.17
Hoshangabad	79.9	48.4	58 ..	..	0	—1.03
Khandwa	82.6	47.1	54 ..	..	0	—0.86
Akola	83.8	47.1	38 ..	..	0	—1.39
Amraoti	81.0	56.1	57 ..	..	0	—1.31
Nagpur	79.5	49.6	70 ..	..	0	—1.42
Chanda	80.6	45.0	71 ..	..	0	—1.18
Raipur	76.9	50.8	63 ..	..	0	—0.75
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	68.2	69 ..	..	0	—0.52
Ratnagiri	83.1	67.3	38 ..	..	0.98	+0.38
Marmugao	81.4	68.1	64 ..	..	5.95	+4.81
Karwar	87.5	64.2	72 ..	..	1.10	—0.82
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.9	45.3	43 ..	..	1.40	+0.66
Ahmednagar	81.0	48.0	49 ..	..	1.14	+0 14
Poona	81.1	47.5	57 ..	..	3.65	+2.60
Sholapur	82.8	56.7	43 ..	..	0.54	—0.89
Bijapur	79.5	53.4	53 ..	..	1.07	—0.12
Belgaum	78.2	54.2	54 ..	..	4.61	+2.76
Aurangabad	81.6	51.2	41 ..	..	0.38	—0.47
Nizamabad (Indur).	80	48.5	58 ..	..	0	+0.77
Hyderabad	78.1	52.5	73 ..	..	1.49	+0.49
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Bangalore	87.0	69.0	53 ..	..	2.40	—0.92
Calicut	83.2	69.6	90 ..	..	7.27	+1.30
Cochin	87.6	71.8	69 ..	..	13.82	+5.65
Colombo	79.8	72.2	91	1.22	16.76	—1.99
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	79.2	60.2	71 ..	..	11.34	+5.27
Bellary	83.1	58.7	64 ..	..	2.14	+0.04
Cuddapah	83.3	60.2	76 ..	..	4.11	—0.40
Madras	80.5	67.9	74 ..	..	14.81	—4.58
Bangalore	77.3	51.8	73 ..	..	1.09	—1.53
Coimbatore	84.5	61.2	73 ..	..	0.97	+2.33
Trichinopoly	85.8	63.1	63 ..	..	0.10	—1.72
Negapatam	80.8	67.8	77 ..	..	36.10	+8.71

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" No. 1	Rs. 4-3	"
" No. 2	Rs. 3-15	"
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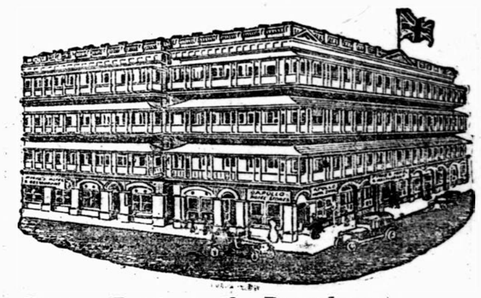

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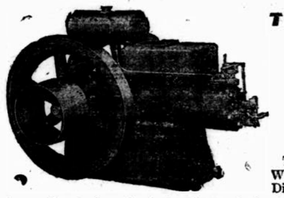

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